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THE CHRISTMAS ANGEL.

In middle heaven a form behold;
Fair-aureoled
Her shapely brow with noon-bright gold;
Soli Deo Gloria!

Upon a little cloud she stands,
Within her hands
A tympanum with scarlet bands;
Soli Deo Gloria!

Thereon she playeth without fault,
While up the vault
Her voice makes silvery assault—
Soli Deo Gloria!

Till, blended with her soaring notes,
Adown there floats
An echo from a myriad throats—
Soli Deo Gloria!

An angel she of God's own choir,
Whose one desire
Is higher yet to chant, and higher—
Soli Deo Gloria!

And every year, upon the morn,
When Christ was born
Within the manger-bed forlorn—
Soli Deo Gloria!

'Tis hers to bid song's raptures run
From sun to sun
And list to earth's low antiphon—
Soli Deo Gloria!

Would that our praise might swell and rise
Along the skies,
And scale the gates of paradise—
Soli Deo Gloria!

Bearing, with more complete accord,
Unto the Lord—
For ever our watch and ward—
Soli Deo Gloria!

—Clinton Scollard in the Century Magazine.

THE WINNER.

She had long been considered the frostiest thing
In the city and county by far,
And he who approached might place all his bets
On a rude and terrible jar.

With her nose elevated this maid walked the streets,
And noticed no man by the way,
'Till a creature, with masses of hair on his head
And clad in a sweater right gay,

Approached her—O dear, her heart pit-a-pat
Beneath her waist ruffles did go,
And she caught her sweet breath with a cute little gasp
And blushes swift mantled the snow

Of her brow, and she smiled, and the creature it grinned,
And they wandered far from the town,
And when all alone, his arm 'round her waist,
He made what they call a "touchdown."

He placed her fair head on his broad, manly breast,
And called her "the sweetest wot is."
And the way she clung to him would make any vine
Go out of the tree-twining biz.

She called him her hero, her own ootsie toots
And a lot of such goo-gooing gush,
And for the one thousandth and twentieth time,
Her face stopped a grand "center rush."

She declared she had never before met a man
Who seemed such an ideal complete,
From his hayrick of hair on his head minus brains,
To the tips of his wide-spreading feet.

Thus did this fair maid lose her manner so cold,
As she clung ever tighter to him,
And vowed that the chances of all other girls
With her dearie were mighty blamed slim.

What was it to her if his face had been broke,
And his nose kicked around to his ear,
And his brisket caved in and his liver jammed out—
Clear out of his natural sphere?

What was it to her if some one had jabbed
Their arm through his system galore?
What was it to her if he'd left on the field
A bucket of bones and of gore?

What was it to her if many had trod
On his features with howlings of joy?
What was it to her if many had used
His hair-burdened head for a toy?

No, it mattered to her not a single small bit,
For such she could easy deride,
When her hero had played through a game of football,
And come out on the strong winning side.

—Denver Times.

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST COUGAR

While we were still some distance off we could see the cougar in a low pinyon moving about as the dogs tried to get up, and finally knocking one clean out of the top. It was the first time I had ever seen dogs with a cougar, and I was immediately interested; but Stewart's whole concern was with his camera. When we were within fifty yards of the tree, and I was preparing to take the rifle out of the scabbard, Stewart suddenly called "halt," with the first symptoms of excitement he had shown, and added, in an eager undertone: "Wait, there is a rabbit right here, and I want to take his picture." Accordingly, we waited the cougar not fifty yards off, and the dogs yelling and trying to get up the tree after it, while Stewart crept up to the rabbit and got a kodak some six feet distant. Then we resumed our march towards the tree, and the cougar, not liking the sight of the reinforcements, jumped out. She came down just outside the pack, and ran up hill. So quick was she that the dogs failed to seize her, and for the first fifty yards she went a great deal faster than they did. Both in the jump and in the run she held her tail straight out behind her. I found out afterwards that sometimes one will throw its tail straight in the air, and when walking along, when first roused by the pack, before they are close, will, if angry, lash the tail from side to side, at the same time grinning and snarling.

In a minute the cougar went up another tree, but, as we approached, again jumped down, and on this occasion, after running a couple of hundred yards, the dogs sei zed it. The worry was terrific, the growling, snarling, and yelling rang among the rocks, and leaving our horses we plunged at full speed through the snow down the rugged ravine in which the fight was going on. It was a small, though old female, only a few pounds heavier than either Turk or Jim, and the dogs had the upper hand when we arrived. They would certainly have killed it unassisted, but as it was doing some damage to the pack, and might at any moment kill a dog, I ended the struggle by a knife-thrust behind the shoulder. To shoot would have been quite as dangerous for the dogs as for their quarry. Three of the dogs were badly scratched, and Turk had been bitten through one foreleg and Boxer through one hind leg.—Theodore Roosevelt, in Scribner's Magazine.

Old Volumes.

Uriah Sutton, of Locktown, is the owner of an old volume printed in London in 1678, by Macock. Its contents consist of a course of sermons for all Sundays in the year, prepared by Jeremiah Taylor in the reign of Charles I., Taylor being at that time the royal chaplain to the king. He also owns a copy of the Al Koran, or Mohammedan Bible, translated into English from the original Arabic by George Sale, also an eight-day clock made in Germany 200 years ago, and brought to this country by some one of his ancestors on making this country his home. It is still an accurate timekeeper and ticks off the minutes with as much regularity as any clock of modern construction.—Newark News.

GIRTON GIRLS' LATEST: A FIRE BRIGADE

Girton girls' fire brigade, of Girton college, Cambridge, England, although by no means a new institution, is just now attracting considerable attention, and the drills, which are frequently given, are watched with interest. The proficiency displayed by the girls is remarkable, and the pluck, agility and strength shown are surprising.

The fire brigade at Girton college was established in 1878, when a fire in the college building gave warning to the faculty that the girls should be prepared to protect themselves and the building in case of a second visit. A complete fire company was at once organized, and soon consisted of three corps of from 21 to 25 young women, each body being commanded by a captain, selected by vote. Then there are a head captain, a secretary and nine sub-captains in charge of the entire brigade.

The training is carried on with no less vigor than that exercised in connection with the regular fire brigades of English towns and cities. Practices are held in the college grounds once every week, and sometimes oftener. The college buildings are perfectly protected against fire with an elaborate system of hydrants, both outside and inside, and every room in the buildings can be reached with the hose.

The weekly practice consists of an alarm being sounded when least expected, and the girls are required to assemble at their corps headquarters as quickly as possible. Hose is attached to the hydrants, and the college engine is made ready for use. Then each girl takes her proper place at the hose, and the form of extinguishing the hose is gone through. Before the company is dismissed, the roll is called, and any of the members who have failed to report are fined.—New York Herald.

FASTEST RAPID FIRE GUN IN THE WORLD

One of the greatest and most destructive automatic rapid fire guns in the world is now possessed by the United States government. It discharges 500 shots a minute. The first military organization to be equipped with these new field pieces is the Third Battery, New York National Guard, of Brooklyn. Twelve have just been issued to them.

The cost of the set, including carriage and tripod mount, was $34,000. At the first battery test of the gun 250 shots were fired in 32 1-5 seconds. The gun weighs forty pounds and is mounted either on a steel tripod or a two wheel carriage when in action.

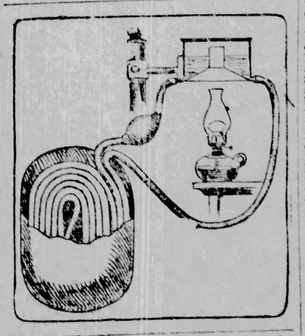
One of the legs of the tripod has a sort of a bicycle seat for the operator. Just above is an extended rod having a curved shoulder rest to facilitate the aim and steady the hand. The extreme range is 3,500 yards. A 30-inch calibre is used.

The machine is fed by a belt holding 250 cartridges. The firing continues as long as the trigger is pulled back and is kept up until the belt of ammunition is exhausted. The gun shoots at any angle and can be made to sweep the roofs of houses and tree tops or down an incline.

It outclasses the Gatling and other existing guns in speed, safety and automatic mechanism. No explosion is possible, as the gases are utilized in firing. The loaded shells cannot get clogged in the barrel. Military experts pronounce the gun the most effective and valuable weapon of its type ever designed.—New York Herald.

WATER KEPT HOT IN THE SURGICAL BAG

Here is the newest hot-water bag, the invention of Frank E. Crawford, of Lakemills, Wis. The ordinary bag for heating purposes retains warmth for a considerable period, but it will eventually become cold, and must then be renewed or it becomes worse than none at all. The inventor claims for the apparatus shown in the drawing that it provides a positive circulation of hot water through the bag as long as the lamp or other warming device is left burning. The plan is to stuff the bag



with a long section of rubber tubing, the ends being joined at opposite sides of a small reservoir, which may be clamped to the bedpost, with the lamp resting on a chair underneath, or otherwise arranged to allow the heat of the flame to come in contact with the reservoir. As fast as the water over the flame becomes heated it begins to circulate through the pipe, forcing the cooler water back into the reservoir, and thus the heat from the blaze induces a constant circulation and maintains an even and agreeable temperature in the sack which holds the coil of tubing. If it is desired, the tubing can be withdrawn from the sack and arranged about the body or beneath the bed covering, to assist in maintaining warmth.

Gave Himself Away.

Crawford—He has become a martyr to the game of golf.

Bradshaw—That's what I thought when I met him in the train on his way to the links. He checked his umbrella and carried his bundle of golf clubs.—Judge.

Two Americans; Two Schemes.

Modern Society—On a ship bound for Southampton were two Americans who were taking their money to England in order to offset the balance of trade. They intended to go to London and hang around and look wistful until the nobility and mild'd sentry would take some notice of them. Each had a patent scheme for securing recognition. The first chose himself to Regent street and bought an entire outfit of British clothes, by which he means the sound of A as in father. He held his hat in his hand whenever he approached a title. He went out of his way to run down the vulgar Americans. Consequently he was walked upon and despised as a toady.

The other scheme—The other man allowed his hair to grow down over his collar. He wore a Tam O'Shanter hat with a leather strap around it and kept it at an angle of 45 degrees. He refused the B. and S. and demanded cocktails. When he met an Englishman he called him Pard and would hold out his finger and said he'd be catawampously tiggered if he wasn't all-fired proud to meet him. He plucked the tail feathers from the guillardous bird of freedom and waved them defiantly at the Lion and the Unicorn. He said that the British Isles were merely a breakwater for the Continent and wouldn't make a patch on the land of liberty. He was invited to all the drawing rooms because it was a pleasure to meet such a breezy and typical American. Moral—When you are in Rome do as the Romans expect you to do.

THE NORTH POLAR SEA.

In a recent lecture on his explorations in the Arctic ocean and the results obtained with regard to the ocean currents on the Norwegian coast, in the northern part of the Atlantic ocean, and in the Arctic ocean during his voyage in the Fram and in the Michael Sars in 1900, Fridtjof Nansen, says the London Globe, declared his belief that the northern Arctic ocean is not to be regarded as forming part of the ocean system of the world, but as being an independent inland sea, which contains several subordinate currents, which are affected by the influence exerted by the two chief currents of the gulf stream and the Arctic ocean. For obtaining reliable data concerning the rate of speed at which the sea currents flow, their temperature and saltness, a most elaborate system of apparatus was made use of, which enabled the ocean currents to be investigated at any depth without sudden changes in the temperature of the water being able to affect the results obtained. In fact, so accurate are these results that Nansen's theory is attracting widespread attention in scientific circles.

Way Below Zero.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Dec. 13.—The government thermometer registered 25 below zero here to-day, a fall of 50 degrees in fifteen hours.

MORE THAN HE BANKED ON

American Capitalist Didn't Understand London Stock Dealings,

They were telling a pretty story in Peacock lane Saturday night on a prominent western millionaire who has dealt largely in railroad and industrial securities in the local stock market, says the New York Press. His purchases have reached as nigh as 5,000 share lots, equivalent at par to $500,000. He is accustomed to instruct his broker: "Buy at the market 5,000 Southern Railway," or, "Sell 5,000 Amalgamated Copper," etc. In London recently he received a tip on Caledonian railway ordinary stock and it came so strong that he sent instructions to his broker (a member of the London exchange to whom he had been introduced by his bankers) to "buy 5,000 'Caleys' at the market." An hour or so later his bankers, greatly excited, found him at his hotel playing billiards, and nervously assured him that it was not possible to allow the broker to execute his order.

Your western millionaire stands no nonsense. Our friend threw aside his cue and threatened to tear down London. By what right, he demanded, had his bankers interfered with the execution of his order to a broker? di would sue them for all losses and drive them out of business, etc. They explained when able to get in a word edgewise, that the broker had appealed to them to know if his customer was serious in ordering the purchase of 5,000 "Caleys" (slang for Caledonian railway), and that they had informed him that they were unable to guarantee the purchase, as the American's credit in their house was only $1,000,000. This statement served only to enrage him the more, and he ripped around at a great rate, declaring war on every British institution. At last, however, when they told him that English railway stock is in shares of £100 each and that "buy one" means £1,000 of any stock and explained that his order to "buy 5,000" meant to buy £5,000,000 of Caledonian railway stock, he was mollified. He did not wilt. As John-Watch-Me Gates would have done, he laughed at the joke of ordering a broker to buy $25,000,000 of railway stock for a turn in the market. The price at the time was about 53¾.

What did this American do? Concealed his ignorance under his American sangfroid, finished his game of billiards, invited his bankers and his broker to a royal dinner to meet several American friends, and at the table told the story in a way to cast the burden of the joke upon the Englishmen. These, as you may well imagine, failed to relish the situation, but he saived all wounds by urging them to accompany him home to see the cup races. On the following day he sailed, sharing his stateroom with one of the firm of bankers and, thus we may account for the presence of at least one Londoner in the throng of forcing spectators witnessing the contest between the Shamrock and the Columbia.

Locomotive's Four Millionth Mile.

The English papers record the recent completion by express locomotive No. 1 of the Great Northern railway of its four-millionth mile of travel. The engine was built at Doncaster more than thirty years ago, and is still in active service. Four million miles is more than sixteen and a half times the distance between the earth and the moon, and one hundred and sixty times the circumference of the earth.—Youth's Companion.

BROBDINGNAGIAN HAT MADE IN LONDON

Carlyle wrote the prose epic of clothes, but the exponent of the hat has not yet appeared. When he does, he will have awaiting him in a hat recently built in London his ideal type. This "Behemoth biggest born on earth," as Milton says, is nearly eight feet in diameter, and consequently about 25 feet in circumference. Its depth is 18 inches, and it was trimmed and lined before the brim was sewn on.

It required four men to shape the brim of this monster headgear, which might have done service to one of the Valhalla gods. It required many weeks to make this hat, machine work alternating hand work throughout, and more than 300 yards of plait were used in its construction. The giant is on display for actors and others afflicted with what George Ade calls "amplification of the coco," but as yet there have been no negotiations for purchase.

The "Song of the Shirt" has been immortalized by Hood, but the song of the hat yet awaits its laureate. America has been accused of making everything upon a large scale and regarding everything from a wide and glowing perspective. Our English cousins, however, have put together the Goliath chapeau of the world, which the combined heads of five men of normal cranial measurement might fill.—New York Herald.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

CHAPTER I—BY THE SHORE.

For ages the great lakes of North America lay in their gloomy solitude, the garb of nature clothing their endless shores. Upon the waters of those inland seas, within the depths of the enormous forests, the petty mutterings of barbaric wars were lost. Though the record of savage migrations remained in human memory, not even a pile of stones marked an historic spot.

But at last the white man came into the region, and a new epoch began. The vast surface of the forest, the long reaches of the shores, were still almost the same; but here and there was a tiny gap in the tree-tops, here and there were the charred ruins of buildings, here and there the pick and shovel had made trenches and mounds which would remain for many years. These were the feeble beginnings of a stupendous change while the Indian was yet master in the land, the forest still covered the earth, and while the wild beasts for many years to come were to enjoy their natural haunts.

In the late autumn of the year 1772, the shores of Lake Huron seemed still unbroken in their monotony. The black forest pushed up close to the beach; the waters lapped the rounded pebbles; and on the unending surface of the lake no canoe or boat was visible. But where at the eastern point of Saginaw Bay a little river entered colbayed waters, some dozens of trees had been felled, the smoke of fires ascended, and the sounds of human activity were to be heard.

It was an encampment of soldiers of the English king. A few tents stood close together, a little apart from a cabin of logs. On the beach men worked at the repairing of boats; toward the land sentinels in red coats patrolled the camp. Outside its limits, but huddled close to the line, were Indian wigwams, and at a distance was a bark hut of better make, but still of savage workmanship. None but the soldiers might enter the camp; therefore from the door of the hut a white girl gazed often wistfully at the men of her own race.

The commandant of the soldiers walked by the shore, looked out on the lake, and was impatient to be gone. There were yet three days before the boats could be finished, and his injured in condition to move. He cursed his luck; he tantalized himself by the muttered name of London, London, where his promotion was already purchased!

Still in the woods—damnation! How stupid it had been. Dull soldier-life, sullen Indians, boorish provincials; changeless, inexpressibly dreary trees and water. Behind him still was the same dark forest; in front were the same sand-pits, the same lake limitless as the ocean. Detroit would be the same—a frontier block-house, with soldiers. Provincials, Indians, land and water, all alike unbearable. No life! No gaming, with men who lived but on a pittance. No drinking fit for a gentleman. Brandy was hard to come at, wine all but unknown. A single bottle, the last, was among his luggage; there was no more to be had short of Montreal.

But London! Then there would be no more of this provincial service. An allowance proper to a gentleman, a fashionable regiment, gaming, wine, women. Women! Not one handsome woman in all this wilderness. Not one! He kicked the pebbles in disgust.

His servant approached him. "Begging your pardon, lieutenant."

"Well, Tabb?"

"Those two woodsmen that came this afternoon in their canoe. I can't get nothing out o' them."

"What?" in astonishment. "Will they not guide us?"

"'Tis the younger, sir, seems to be the leader. He says they can't wait."

"Tell them I'll pay them well. Tell them they must."

"They won't take must, sir. They say they go on to-morrow."

The lieutenant kicked at the pebbles again. "I must speak to them myself, then. Rat me, what fellows I have to deal with here."

Two voyagers had made their camp apart. Their canoe was drawn up by the river shore; their fire made. Crotched sticks made a gun-rack for their flint-locks; and hunting swords, weapons so unusual that their owners were famed among the Indians, hung there beside. A little man squatted before the blaze drying wet powder in an iron dish. His companion stood and watched him, stretching long limbs cramped by a day in the canoe. The old man studied his powder carefully, the young man luxuriated in yawns. Neither noticed the approach of the lieutenant—or it seemed so. He was forced to speak.

"Here—you," he said.

The old man grunted; the taller turned and responded, "Good evening, lieutenant."

The lieutenant of the King's Twenty-fourth Foot did not find respect to please him. He spoke with a drawl, indolently:

"The sergeant says you are good lake guides."

"Indifferent good, lieutenant, but not guides."

"That means your price is higher. Well, I'll pay. My guides are useless. See the mess they've brought me to. Caught here in a gale, two boats wrecked, my corporal and two men injured. Come, what's your price? You must bring me to Detroit."

The little man shook his head; the younger spoke frankly: "Lieutenant, you must excuse us."

"Three guineas," said the lieutenant. "Four guineas."

"We must on to-morrow."

"Rat me!" the lieutenant cried. "What if I am wrecked again?"

"You'll lost another ten days."

The lieutenant was not without resource. The airs of the moss-room failing of effect, he tried conciliation. "My good fellow——"

Too late. The tall young fellow smiled.

"But I'm not your good fellow."

The lieutenant exploded. "Pox you!" He turned away, and with clanking sword stalked to his men.

The young man smiled. "As if I would delay my return, Benjy, a single day! I enter Boston on my birthday. Once of age no uncle cannot hinder me from what I wish to do."

"Except," said Benjy, "from what you most wish."

"Not even from that," answered the other. "If I could make up my mind to do anything so unkind to Dickie. I could enter the ropewalks. In three years I have changed. No one would know me. Can you recall the sickly boy I was when first I came away with you? And now—look at me!"

He stretched himself to his full height, and squared his shoulders. His was a figure of great strength, and, more than that, of abounding health. His eyes were quick and bright, his face well tanned. His form was erect and lithe; he held [illegible] the grace of an Indian. But the little crooked man, looking [illegible] set with his admiration the pain of an old man's jealousy.

"The woods are no longer enough for you," he complained. "You want other companions."

Frank laid a hand upon the other's shoulder. "Be not angry with me. But go I must."

Benjy made no reply; he knew how his companion had looked forward to the birthday now approaching. And Frank stood musing—even as the young muse, sometimes—of his past.

He had been brought up in that distant Boston to which his thoughts now turned. The Ellery family enjoyed respect in the colonial town; the position to which its older son was born was of importance. His father died when he was but sixteen; therefore the estate and the family business of rope-making waited for the son's hand. His ambition had been taught to centre upon them. To maintain the honor of the name in the town, by honorable manufacture and trade, was his one desire. But his uncle, in the position of his guardian, came in between.

Tastes and desires were opposed in uncle and nephew. The boy was open and simple; but he had a strong family pride, with a sense of dignity lacking in his uncle. He would not sell the old Ellery house, nor a foot of the family possessions. The uncle, thwarted by the provisions of the will which gave the boy so much power, turned in revenge to sell the personal estate in the hope of family jewels and silver. At the same time he prepared to bind the boy apprentice to another trade. Frank was then just turned eighteen, weak and almost consumptive, but full of spirit. Encouraged and abetted by Benjy, an old time servant, the boy seized the jewels boldly, claiming they were his. The man took the silver in the open street from the tradesmen who had bought them. Mr. Ellery called the law to his aid; but jewels and silver, man and boy, disappeared together.

Long living in the pine woods brought Frank Ellery strength of body. His strength of purpose never left him. To return to Boston when he was of age; to wait until his younger brother should be twenty-one; then finally to claim his own—these he lived for. And oh, to see his home again, to see—but to see!—his brother Dickie and his friends! Long had the time been difficult the waiting, until at last he was starting on his journey home.

So he stood thinking, and Benjy squatted again at the fire, this time to cook food. A slender figure approached them quietly, drawing near with eager and yet hesitating steps. Old Benjy, always alert, heard the jingle of a silver bell, at the same time the movement near him caught Frank's eye. They turned, and then, as they perceived their visitor, started and stood staring.

CHAPTER II—THE CAPTIVE.

It was a girl in Indian dress. "A white girl!" said they both.

Benjy scanned her carefully. He noted the embroidered deerskins, the hawks-bells and silver trinkets on her bodice, and the elaborately dressed hair, all signs of a family favorite. Fair haired, with a complexion despite the sun still clear and rosy, an oval countenance, blue eyes from which anxiety looked out, a sweet and gentle mouth with trembling lips—these were what he saw upon an undeveloped form of scarce fifteen. "Who are you?" he cried when the spell left him.

"I'm Alice, sir," she said; "Alice Tudor."

"Good God," he said slowly. "You luckless child!"

Her eyes filled suddenly; but she kept her gaze upon the young man, saying nothing.

"You live with the Indians?" he asked.

"I live with Aneeb."

"Not"—he shrunk at the idea—"your husband?"

"He is my father."

"Aneeb?" queried Benjy. "Aneeb the Pottawattamie?"

"Yes."

Frank was still staring. "Come here," he said.

She came closer. He put his hand upon her shoulder and looked down into her face. "How long have you been with Aneeb?"

"Almost a year. But first I was with some Wyandottes—a little while."

"Aneeb bought you?"

"Yes. He was sorry for me. His daughter had just died."

"Sad! Sad!" he thought. Sadness was in her face. "You are happy?" he asked. "You like this life?"

The tears came again and overflowed. Her composure vanished. "No," she cried. "No, no; Aneeb is good, but I want my own father. Oh, let me—let me——" Fast crowding sobs checked her speech, but for an instant only. As the young man gazed with sympathy he saw her pressing back emotion, struggling for self-control. In haste she spoke again, as knowing that her fate depended upon her plain petition.

"Take me with you," she begged.

Strange voice, with childish sobs and womanly appeal, sublimely blended. Strange sight, of that barbaric dress, with the fair girl reminding him of home. Touching it was, to find that sweet child in the wilderness, to see her so pathetically pleading, and to him. Fierce indignation that such a thing should be; natural love for all things young and helpless, moved strong within him. The very depths of his emotions stirred.

"Yes, Alice," he cried. "You shall come."

But Benjy interposed. "Promise nothing."

Frank looked at him indignant. He felt upon his arm hers clinging gladly.

"'Twill be difficult," urged the old man. "Impossible even. What can you do?"

Alice clung closer at the words. Benjy was right. Frank was struck to silence. She felt the change that came over him and panted with fear. "Oh! Oh! You too! You too!" She left him and stood away.

"Alice," he asked, "have others promised to help you?"

Yes, she said. Her voice was stifled.

"Others."

"Will Aneeb sell you?"

"No," she said. "Others have tried. White men, to save me. Indians, to——"

"To marry you?"

"Yes."

"You are too young! Too young!" he cried.

"But not too pretty," growled Benjy.

Frank stood and thought, looking at the shrinking figure. A mere child she was, but of good parentage—far too good. Hers was a body strong enough for the hardships of the woods, but with a mind too high to accept the life. He knew the existence of Indian captives; he knew they were often kindly treated, and sometimes even came to prefer the wilderness. But it would not be so with her. She would beat against her bars till she should die.

"Alice," he asked, "where is Aneeb?"

At the bark lodge, she said. She found fresh hope, even in his question. "We were preparing to go. We had just packed. But the Panther came to talk with him, and I slipped to you."

"Panther?" asked Benjy. To keep informed of Indian movements was the part of his wisdom. "Is he here?"

"Yes," she answered. "He—he wants me. I was afraid."

Frank caught Benjy's eye; they glanced at the canoe. "Could we——?"

Benjy shook his head.

"Alice," said the young man. "Go back to Aneeb. I will come presently. What I can do, I will."

She walked away, patient for yet a while.

"'Tis a vain hope," said Benjy. "You do but tantalize her with it. Could we even take her with us?"

"And the government," said Frank bitterly, "will do nothing for such a helpless child at that. 'Tis the memory of Braddock at Sandusky—his cowardly abandonment of people of his own race—that makes the Indians so bold to keep their captives. Were I this lieutenant here I would take and keep her."

"Ay," said Benjy, dryly, "and have the tribes again loose, and a war on the whole frontier. Pontiac still lives. For this one girl a thousand whites would die."

"One good lesson, taught them well! Had I but one regiment to do it!"

"But have it not, what then?"

"But her," he answered.

"But Frank," cried Benjy. "What will you do with her? Take her with us?"

"Ay."

The old man spread his hands. "And the journey long! And the canoe heavy loaded! Think of the debt," Benjy touched his companion there. "We should lose so much time that the winter might overtake us, supposing she wished to go to her parents? And if not, she would be on your hands for support."

Frank had no answer to the host of objections, but he shook his head doggedly. "I care not. Stay you here. I go to see Aneeb."

CHAPTER III—INDIAN NATURE.

The bark hut of the Pottawattomie stood a little by itself, yet near the group of Chippewa wigwams. Aneeb had been first on the ground, the soldiers came by accident, the Chippewa came in the hope of trading. Aneeb liked his neighbors not, and was preparing to depart. As Frank approached the lodge a young Chippewa left it. The white man gave the salute of an acquaintance, but the Indian made no response. "Good," said Frank. "He is disappointed." Emboldened, he entered the hut.

Familiar with Indian habits, he knew where to look in its darkness for the master of the lodge. There sat the chief, beside him his old father, Muk-kwah, the Bear. The quick, keen-eyed old warrior smiled; even the face of Aneeb brightened, and Frank heard him speak softly the name that Indians had given him—Saggitte." As he took his seat in the place of honor Frank caught the sound of the white girl's quick breath.

Aneeb passed him the pipe, and the three men smoked in turn. A crouching form in a dark corner rose and stooped again; it was a woman, dried and wiry, tying bundles. A boy attended her; the girl, too agitated to work, stood waiting in the shadow. As they smoked a cloud on Aneeb's brow gradually passed. Frank, patient, observant, watched till it was gone. At last the chief turned on his visitor an open countenance. "Saggitte is welcome," he said.

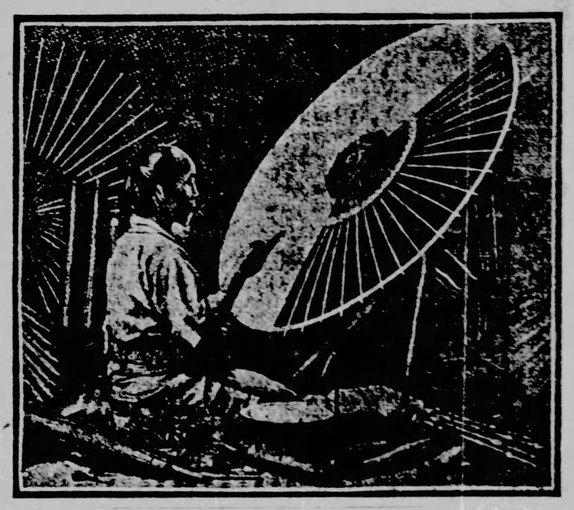
The young man saw that he might speak. "Thy daughter, Aneeb. Where is she?"

The chief turned his head toward Alice. She died. I have another in her place.

The pipe came to Frank again. He smoked, then passed it. "Know you her true parents?"

Aneeb shook his head. "I bought her

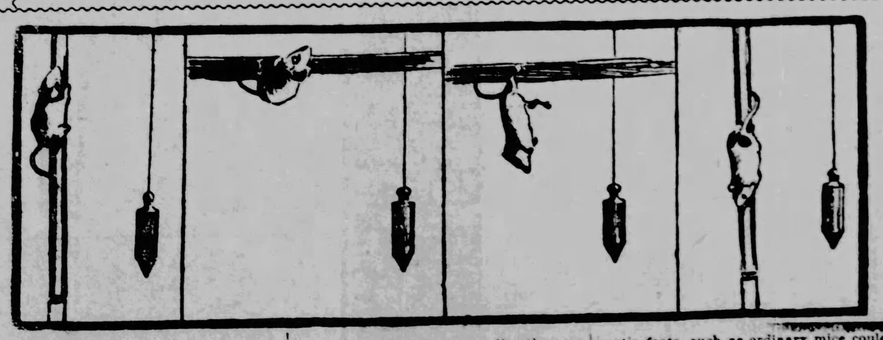
HOW THE JAPANESE MAKE PARASOLS



Quite different from the Western sunshade is the Japanese parasol, the method of manufacture of which is also entirely different. The Japanese who make parasols do not work in large, crowded factories, but in their own homes or in small shops.

Both men and women are employed in the industry. The parasols consist of a wood frame, over which is fastened a cover, generally fashioned of gaudy paper. In preparing the frame some primitive machinery is used, but the work is mostly done by hand. It is the cover, however, which is the really important part of the parasol, for the aim of every manufacturer is to render it as attractive as possible. Many skilled artists are constantly employed in embellishing the covers with designs, which seem fantastic to us, but which are truly artistic in the eyes of the Japanese. In the accompanying picture an artist is shown doing such work.—New York Herald.

Funny Little Acrobatic Mice From Japan.



German scientists have been making a special study of the tanamaus, as they call it; in other words, the dancing mouse, of Japan. Many persons have seen these curious mice in the windows of fanciers' shops, and have wondered at the way in which they go whirling about incessantly in circles, as if chasing their own tails. One might imagine them to be in distress, but in reality they are playing.

The dancing mouse seems to have originated in Japan. It is apparently the most nervous of all existing animals, and is not even able to walk in a straight line, preferring to go ahead by a series of little jumps from side to side. The German scientists have discovered that it is a natural acrobat and that it takes pleasure in performing all sorts of gymnastic feats, such as ordinary mice could not be taught to execute.

Some of these feats are illustrated in the accompanying photographs, which show the tanamaus exercising on a horizontal bar and climbing a pole.

The dancing mouse is a very pretty little creature and makes an amiable and attractive pet. It bids fair to come into fashion as an attraction of the boudoir.—New York Herald.

of Wyandots. She is my daughter now."

Again a pause. Blood-adoption was a sacred ceremony, supposed to render its object a true Indian. Frank suddenly felt doubt. "You will marry her in your tribe?" he asked after a moment.

"When she wishes."

"By blood-adoption?"

"The Panther was just here."

The chief's face darkened. "He is persistent. But I will never give her to a Chippewa."

"Ay," and Francis nodded. "They killed your brother."

Aneeb said nothing. The old man spoke, his voice quavering with emotion. "My younger son. We have had blood-gifts, but 'tis not forgotten."

Silence again. While the pipe passed Frank waited for memories to be stilled. "The white man," he said at length, "has always been your friend. Aneeb, will you marry her to a white man?"

"To a voyageur?" asked Aneeb. "To a trader? To a follower of the camp?" His voice swelled with contempt.

"There are good whites," said the young man steadily. "You know one."

"I know one," said Aneeb. He nodded to his visitor, and Muk-kwah, quick-smiling, beamed approval. They apprehended no request. Frank paused an instant, then made it.

"Aneeb, then give her to me."

The chief looked at him in surprise. "You will marry her?"

"No. I will take her to her home."

Aneeb smiled. "She is in her home. He seemed to dismiss the subject.

One more experienced would have stopped there. Frank himself was for a moment checked, but he persisted. "Then let me buy her."

The chief looked at him. "What will you give?" he asked.

It was far from an eager question. The Indian's face was calm, even indifferent. "I will give furs," said Frank, and waited for a moment.

"I have furs," said Aneeb. Muk-kwah showed no interest. Frank bid higher.

"I will give a roll of cloth," he said, "and two good blankets."

"No more?" asked Aneeb, with scornful lip, while the old man smiled. Frank was spurred, and turned in his mind to those articles which the Indian most would love.

"I have a small keg of powder," he said. "You shall have it. I will give you my best gun. Also two axes and two knives." Muk-kwah turned and looked at him, and a change came on the face of Aneeb himself. "Four steel traps," went on Frank, "the best the white men make. And a second roll of cloth."

Yet Aneeb was not moved from his calm. "Your whim makes you eager," he said. "But will you give gold?"

Frank hesitated, but only for a moment. He reached within his blouse, fumbled, and drew a belt from around his body. He dropped it at the feet of Aneeb, and it fell heavily. "Here is gold," he said.

Muk-kwah raised his hands in surprise, and Aneeb for one moment looked at Frank astonished. The young man thought he had succeeded. But then the other spoke with quiet irony. "Now I see how the white man desires the girl. But shall I sell my daughter?" He made no further comment; his dignity drove home the rebuke.

Frank took up the gold. They sat again in silence; for minutes the three did not move. The pipe went out; the woman and the boy had ceased to work and were waiting. The strength of custom and character loomed in Frank's view to great proportions. Indian stolidity seemed unconquerable; the case looked hopeless. Only in the darkest corner of the hut he knew that the white girl crouched, waiting breathless.

At length he turned to the man at his side, and studied the face of bronze. The Indian sat expressionless. "Aneeb," said Frank, "you are a father."

The chief gave assent.

"A father should make his children happy. Is the girl happy?"

"She is content."

"Is she happy?"

Aneeb shut his lips.

"If your daughter had been separated from you could she have been happy? Would she not wish and long for nothing but you?"

Still Aneeb said nothing.

"You know it," said Francis warmly. "In your heart you know it. She would call you at night. She would whisper to you in the day. Is it not so? Yet your daughter died. She is saved to you. She waits you in the spirit land. Of that you are sure. Therefore," said Frank, "of her you are at ease. Yet think. If she were prisoner to the white man—what then? Could you yourself be happy; could you rest till you saw her again? Your could not."

Still silence. The old man was attentive, but Aneeb's face had hardened.

"Aneeb," said the young man, "I am not the first that has come to you begging for this girl. But I come not for myself. Not as the Panther, to make her my slave. I come, thinking of her father. He mourns, Aneeb. He knows she wishes him. He calls to God: 'Give her back!' If the white man had your daughter, you could not rest. Will you keep his child from him?"

Aneeb turned and looked at Frank; searched his face, as if for motives. Frank ceased, and suffered the examination. Long they looked at one another.

The young man's glance was firm. It pierced the Indian's look, and saw emotions stirred behind the mask. "In my face," he said at last, proudly, "you find no guile. My brother, will you keep the maiden weeping in your lodge? Speak!"

Aneeb struggled. His eye avoided Frank's, and he sought the ground. Then he glanced furtively at the girl. She had crept closer. As Aneeb looked at her she broke across the hut, fell at his feet, and clasped his knees—the suppliant's position in all ages. "Aneeb! Aneeb! Let me go!"

The chief covered his head with his blanket. Again for a long time there was silence in the hut.

CHAPTER IV.—"BY THE WHITE MAN'S GOD!"

At length the blanket fell from the head of the chief. Aneeb looked into the face of his visitor. He cast no glance at the girl at his feet; yet he laid his hand on her shoulder, as if to comfort her. Frank, meeting his eye, saw no trace of emotion—nothing but high resolve.

"She shall go," said Aneeb.

Frank bowed his head at the generous word, at the tragic sound of the voice. The old man sat still, the boy by the door stood like a statue. But the old woman, kneeling where she had been at work, dropped her face in her hands, and began to rock to and fro.

"She shall go," repeated Aneeb. The girl seized his hand to caress it, but he made no sign, not even at the touch of her warm tears. He looked steadily at Frank. "Yet not with you alone. Detroit is far, and the lake is bad in autumn. Your canoe is small. On land the way is through the country of the Chippewa. She must travel in the boat of the white soldiers. You shall guide them, lest they again be foolishly wrecked. And their captain must promise to carry her safely."

"He will carry her to Montreal," answered Frank.

"And you," said Aneeb, "must promise to take her across the great water to her home."

Frank was taken aback. To go to England he could not say. His home, his ambition, must for another painful while be left.

The Chief saw his hesitation, and pressed him. "Promise!"

"I promise," said Frank. His heart reproached him, and he sighed. The Indian, satisfied, turned away. "And," added Frank, "to Aneeb I will send—"

The chief raised his hand. "Nothing," he said, sternly.

Frank was silent.

The Indian looked down at the girl, and withdrawing his hand from hers, placed it upon her head. His feeling, a great sadness, at last looked from his eyes. "One daughter I have lost," he said. "Now another leaves me. Bright bird, the lodge will be dark without thee. The long march will be weary without thy smile. The evening of winter will be colder, the northwest wind will blow bleaker, the deep snow will fall heavier, if thou art not with us. In plenty, the day will be sadder; in fasting, how shall we sustain us?"

He ceased, and the wailing of the woman rose. The girl's sobs answered. The boy left the door and stole to the darkness of the hut. Tears stood unchecked in Muk-kwah's eyes. Frank, moved by the scene, slipped from his seat and left the lodge. Outside he waited until the parting should be completed. Benjy, noting from a distance, drew near, but at Frank's signal came not close.

At length the chief came, the girl with him. Her face was downcast, with sorrow and joy contending. He was expressionless. He motioned to the camp of the soldiers.

"Lead me to their chief," he said.

The lieutenant was standing impatiently switching his boot, where the soldiers were mending the boats. Occasionally he gave directions, urging the men to haste. They were near the sentry line and Frank, approaching, spoke across it. The lieutenant turned, and came forward leisurely. "Well?" he asked.

"Lieutenant," said the young man, "I will guide you to Detroit."

The other, but a few years older, yet widely differing in thought and habit, nodded. "You are wiser."

"On this condition. Pay me nothing, but take this girl with you."

The others stood near. Benjy had edged close, but the lieutenant did not look at them. He surveyed Frank with a smile. "What, can you not guard your own squaw?"

"She is no squaw," said the provincial; "she is an English girl."

The lieutenant glanced lazily at the child, then his expression changed. A look of knowing appreciation came; he looked again at Frank. "Your eye is good. Have you bought her?"

"No," said the woodsman, quietly. "The chief has given her her liberty. I shall take her to her parents."

The captain looked at the girl again, appraising her. There passed no glance from eye to eye, exchanging signs of cheer; none, though she looked eagerly. He turned once more to Frank. "You would better keep her."

"Sir!" cried the other.

"Oh, rat your virtue," drawled the lieutenant. "What is it you wish me to do?"

"Take her to Detroit," said Frank. "If you go on to Montreal, take her in your party. I will guide you the whole distance. At Montreal I will begin to search for her father."

The lieutenant scarcely listened. His eyes were again on the girl. She thought she saw in his face the beginning of friendship. "Come here," he said.

"She stood before him. Her face gladly lifted.

"Who is your father?"

"Walter Tudor, merchant."

"English or provincial?"

"English, sir. Our home is in London."

"How came you here?"

"Father came to trade, I think. We were in Montreal; I think that was the place. Then we came up the river. At one camp I went to pick berries, and Indians caught me. They were Wyandottes. Aneeb bought me from them."

A light was glittering in the lieutenant's eye. "Will you go with me?"

"Yes, sir," she cried, her face aglow.

He turned to Frank, at last smiling. "She is a beauty! Well, I will take her. You mean her to travel in my care?"

"You promise her safe transit?"

"Yes."

"Give your word, then, to the chief."

Aneeb, following the conversation lamely, understood, and held out his hand.

"By the white man's god," he said solemnly.

The Englishman took his hand, but carelessly. "By the white man's god," he answered. His eye wandered to the girl, and he dropped the chief's hand. "Come, child," he said, and turned away.

She threw herself into the arms of Aneeb, and kissed him sobbing. "Thank you. Oh, thank you," she repeated. Then hastily she followed the officer.

Twenty minutes later the little train of Indians entered the woods. Alice, from the window of the lieutenant's cabin, watched them through tears. They were savages, but they had been kind. The lieutenant seemed more tender than Aneeb. But his glances—oh, she did not know. New instincts made her feel uneasy. Where was that woodsman who had rescued her?

To be Continued.

ALL HE NEEDED WAS TIME

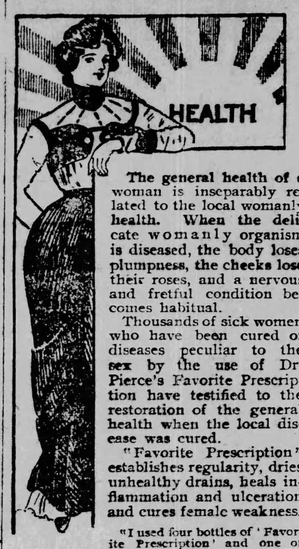
Some years ago a man now way up in railroad circles held a position with the Central branch road, just big enough to enable him to take a trip over the line now and then in a special car, says the Kansas City Journal. He was somewhat of a poker player and occasionally would invite some of his friends who knew the game to take a trip over the line with him. On one of the return trips his friends were getting into him in good shape. He was $400 or $500 loser.

The train was within seventeen miles of Atchison and he knew there was no show for him to pull out even in the time it would take to run in. So he excused himself and went to the baggage car and pulled the air. The train came to a stop. He talked with the engineer for a few minutes. Then he went back and resumed playing. The train didn't move. The friends asked him what was the matter. He said that the engine had slipped an eccentric and he had telegraphed to Atchison for another engine. In a couple of hours, through some lucky plays, the railroad man got even with the game. Then he stepped to the platform of the car and yelled to the engineer: "Run like h—l into town. I'm even with the game."

Then He Became Comatose.

Dinwiddie—The city of Colon has been given up by the insurgents.

Van Braam—Does that put a full stop to the war?—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.



The general health of a woman is inseparably related to the local womanly **health. When the delicate womanly organism is diseased, the body loses plumpness, the cheeks lose** their roses, and a nervous and fretful condition becomes habitual.

Thousands of sick women who have been cured of diseases peculiar to the **sex by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have testified to the restoration of the general health when the local disease was cured.**

"Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"I used four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. Elmer D. Shearer, of Mountjope, Lancaster Co., Pa., "and can say that I am cured of that dreaded disease, uterine trouble. Am in better health than ever before. Everyone who knows me is surprised to see me look so well. In June, when I wrote to you, I was so poor in health that at times I could not walk. You answered my letter and told me what to do. I followed your advice, and to-day am *cured*. I tell everybody that with God's help Dr. Pierce's medicines cured me. If these few words are of any use to you, you are welcome to use them. They might help some other poor suffering woman."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Recent Literature.

The following new volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

Heroines of Fiction, by W. D. Howells, gives some of the very best of his later work—the two beautiful volumes of his studies of the nineteenth century heroines which have just appeared to attract and delight the book lover.

Queen Victoria, by the Duke of Argyll, her son-in-law, is the story of her life and the building up of her empire during her long reign. The volume is extremely interesting.

Her First Appearance is a pretty holiday edition of one of Richard Harding Davis' Van Bibber stories. It is elaborately illustrated with charming Gibson pictures.

From George P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York:

Historic Towns of the Western States, edited by Lyman P. Powell, is a book which is explained by its title. The volume begins with old Marietta, in the beautiful Ohio valley, and ends with Los Angeles, over on the Pacific coast.

Commercial Trusts is a little brochure containing the argument dilevered before the Industrial Commission at Washington by Mr. John Dos Passos.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

A History of American Art, in two volumes, by Sadakichi Hartman. They make pleasant reading, but lack authority in the expression of critical opinions.

Beautiful Women in Art consists of two handsome volumes, being a translation of Armand Dayot's work devoted to a discussion of the artistic representations of women in painting and sculpture for many centuries. It is beautifully illustrated with portraits.

From Frederick A. Stokes & Co., 5 East 16th st., New York:

The Traitor's Way, by S. Levett-Yeats, is an historical novel, related by a man who played the traitor himself, in the struggle between the Catholics and Protestants in France.

The Burgess Nonsense Book, by Gelett Burgess, is a voiume of funny stories, quaint conceits, etc., which will give one a hearty laugh.

From Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia:

The King's Rubies, by Adelaide Fuller Bell, is a young folks' story with an intricate plot. It is genuinely American, and will please both boys and girls.

Dear Days, by Armour Strong, is a girls' book—the story of a young girl's school life in the national capital.

Cushing's Manual. A new edition of Cushing's rules of proceeding and debate in deliberative assemblies, has been been brought out with a number of additional notes by Albert S. Boiles.

From Chas. Scribner's Sons., 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Masques of Cupid, by Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield, are four short comedies. There is a touch of lightness and grace through all, which makes them delightful reading, and the pleasure is added to by Mr. Blashfield's sympathetic illustrations.

More Animals, by Oliver Hereford, is a funny book of pictures, each with an illustrative verse.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., 5th avenue and 35th st., New York:

The Shoes of Fortune, by Neil Munroe, is a very good tale of adventure in Scotland and France, and upon the high seas in which enters a part of the events of the Jacobite uprising of 1745, to some extent on contemporary documents.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

God Wills It! is the title of a historical romance of the first crusade, written by William S. Stearns. The book is more than a story, it is history, and an impressive picture of the greatest event of a great age, painted skilfully and vividly.

From the Funk & Wagnall's Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York:

The Real Latin Quarter, by F. Berkeley Smith, is a charming volume descriptive of the Parisian Bohemia. The volume is illustrated by 100 drawings and snap-shot photographs by its author.

From Lee & Shepard, Boston:

American Boy's Life of William McKinley, is a biography of the late President, written by Edward Stratmeyer in a style particularly adapted to youthful readers. Here is told the whole story of McKinley's boyhood days and his after career.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York:

Lincoln and Other Poems, by Edwin Markham, is a volume in which that writer has collected some of his recent poems.

From the Fleming H. Revell Co., New York:

Lyrics of Love, Hearth and Home and Field and Garden, by Margaret E. Sangster, contains many pleasant and cheery verses instinct with home sympathy and nature love.

From R. F. Fenno & Co., 9 East 16th st., New York:

Franks: Duellist, by Ambrose Pratt, is a novel which is historical in a way, for in it Talleyrand, Napoleon, Pitt and other notables are introduced, the period of the tale being that of Napoleon's contemplated invasion of England.

From The Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

Farm Rhymes, by James Whitcomb Riley, comes in a pretty new edition, with illustrations by Will Vawters.

From The Saalfield Publishing Co., Akron, Ohio:

Winged Arrow's Medicine, by Harry Castlemon, is an Indian story which will delight its boy readers. Indian home life, their cruelty, gratitude and fidelity especially their superstitions are shown.

Rescued by a Prince, by Clement Eldridge, is another tale for boys. The plot is laid among the cannibal islands of the Indian ocean, and besides the cannibals there are sailors, pirates, convicts, mutineers and all sorts of terrible happenings and people.

From John W. Iliff & Co., Calcago:

Minette, by George F. Crane, is a story of that tumultuous period of religious frenzy, the First Crusade, which alone of all the Crusades succeeded.

From the C. M. Clark Publishing Co., Boston:

funny verses. It is filled with caricature pictures.

Junk, by Leon Lempert, is a book of

His "Still Life."

"There seems," said the chairman of the hanging committee to the young artist who had offered a picture for the annual exhibition, "to be a mistake of some kind here. You call your picture a 'still life,' but we find it to be the portrait of a man."

"Yes," the artist answered, "it's all right. There's no mistake."

"But there must be. A portrait can't be catalogued as a still life. You don't seem to understand that a person cannot be represented in a still life picture."

"Oh, but this is the portrait of a deaf and dumb man."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Method in Their Madness.

Subbubs—We've changed the name of our town to Bogdale.

Citiman—Why, it was only six months ago that you changed it to Swamphurst.

Subbubs—I know, but we have to change it frequently, so as to get servant girls to come out, thinking it's a new place.—Philadelphia Press.

SHOOTS AGAIN

Although Coffee Took His Eyesight for Awhile.

A Colorado camp cook had to quit his job because he could not make coffee without drinking it himself and it was killing him. He says he used to take a cup of coffee before he got his breakfast for the men, for he felt the need of keeping up his strength and his stomach trombled him so much.

"Finally," he says, "I got so bad I was taken to the hospital. The doctor told me it was a clear case of coffee poison and if I did not quit I would never get well. I had to quit the hospital and gradually got a little better, then I took to drinking Postum Food Coffee and took it out with me to a job in the woods.

"I have been using Postum steadily for about eighteen months and have entirely recovered from dyspepsia, and all my old aches and ails. My eyes are so well now that I can see the gun sights as good as anybody, but two years ago I never could hunt because of my eyes. I know it is the quitting of coffee and using Postum that has benefited me. Nobody could have dyspepsia any worse than I had. All my neighbors thought I was going to die, but I am all right now. I have to send thirty-five miles to the city of Trinidad for my Postum, but it is worth while."—Wm. Green, Burwing, Colorado.

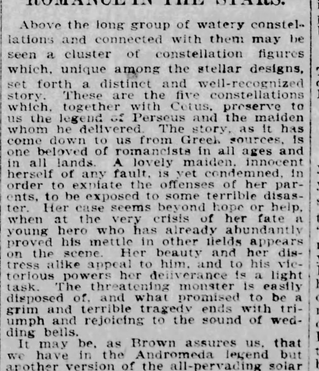
SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Sen Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 126 First National Bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the starting announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able, with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. Owing to the great doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and canes after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all forms of throat, chest, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.



DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of, and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free, by return mail.

ROMANCE IN THE STARS.

Above the long group of watery constellations and connected with them may be seen a cluster of constellation figures which, unique among the stellar designs, set forth a distinct and well-recognized story. These are the five constellations which, together with Cetus, preserve to us the legend of Perseus and the maiden whom he delivered. The story, as it has come down to us from Greek sources, is one beloved of romancists in all ages and in all lands. A lovely maiden, innocent herself of any fault, is yet condemned, in order to expiate the offenses of her parents, to be exposed to some terrible disaster. Her case seems beyond hope or help, when at the very crisis of her fate a young hero who has already abundantly proved his mettle in other fields appears on the scene. Her beauty and her distress alike appeal to him, and to his victorious powers her deliverance is a light task. The threatening monster is easily disposed of, and what promised to be a grim and terrible tragedy ends with triumph and rejoicing to the sound of wedding bells.

It may be, as Brown assures us, that we have in the Andromeda legend but another version of the all-pervading solar myth. Perseus may be Bar-Saul, son of hair, that is to say, the solar Herakles clad in his lion's skin, and Andromeda, his bride, the rosy red dawn; but if so, the dead myth has passed through minds which could fill it with a human interest and so imbue it with the spirit of life. As in the story of Pygmalion, it may be that that which was cold and dead was the original; but surely for us, as for him, the living Galatea is not only more worthy, but is more real and true than the lifeless marble whose form she bore. So, we may still look upon Andromeda and Perseus as no mere abstractions of natural phenomena, but as the innocent persecuted maiden and her gallant deliverer: the old romance, ever new and ever true throughout the ages of the world's long history.—E. Walker Maunder, in Knowledge.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Evarts Turned Back.

William M. Evarts seldom met his match, but he once found it in Senator David Davis. Mr. Evarts was a mere skeleton of a man, while Mr. Davis, who weighed upward of three hundred pounds, was blessed with a circumference quite as great as his length.

The two Senators were perpetually twitting each other in fun, and one night at dinner Mr. Davis said:

"If you will let me choose the course, I will guarantee that with three yards start I can beat you in a race of one hundred feet."

Every one at the table laughed and said: "Take him up, Mr. Evarts."

The challenge was accepted, and Mr. Davis was asked when he would race, to which he replied that he was ready at once. The whole party then adjourned to the course chosen by Senator Davis.

This proved to be an alley between two houses just three feet in width and one hundred feet deep. He stepped into the mouth three yards said "Go!" and walked through quite leisurely.

Mr. Evarts could get neither past him nor under him, and he called Mr. Davis back to the street and acknowledged that the joke was on him.—Harper's Weekly.

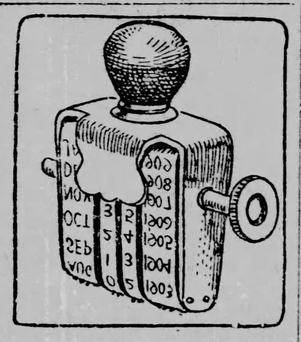
Her Idea of Sentiment.

"My dear, I want to introduce a little poetical flavor into my remarks about Deacon Poynin. It's to use at the church dinner to-morrow night. The old man has reached the late autumn of life, you know, and I want to say something poetical about the snows of Winter resting on his venerable head."

"Yes. How would 'The Frost Is on the Punkin' do?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DATING STAMP ADJUSTER KEEPS FINGERS CLEAN

The rubber stamp outfit for office use is a well known time and money saver, and improvements in type, holders and mechanism are frequently made. One of the latest ideas is here pictured, the inventor being Jesse A. Crandall, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The ordinary dating stamp has the endless bands of days, months and years arranged to pass over revolving rollers in the base of the stamp, with a toothed wheel to revolve the bands until the proper number or word appears at the end. The only apparent disadvantage of this arrangement is that the fingers are liable to be soiled by the ink on the type bands while revolving the adjusting words. To overcome this objection the inventor provides a sliding shaft in place of the fixed spindle on which the reels revolve, with a spur on the shaft which engages a groove in each spindle. To change any number or word it is only necessary to slide the shaft in or out until the spur enters the groove of the proper spindle, when a turn of the knob revolves the shaft and spindle until the stamp is properly set. Thus the fingers do not come in contact with the rubber at all.



THE TOWN OF TEHUANTEPEC

I was greatly struck with the country of the Isthmus between the two coasts. Eight or ten feet of soil is quite common, and anything and everything seems to grow. On the Pacific slope the climate is dry, but on the gulf side it is wet. The isthmus, for a tropical climate, is considered healthy, by reason of the fresh current of air always blowing from one ocean to the other. Entering the town of Tehuantepec, the railway runs through the chief streets. This town, to which the Isthmus owes its name, is extremely picturesque. Strangers are almost unknown, and many quaint habits, customs and costumes still remain. Strange to say, however, in this very un-up-to-date, far-away spot, women's rights" are undisputed. Ninety per cent of the trade is done by women, a wife has to vouch for her husband before he can even get credit! Indeed, woman reigns supreme. The market place presents a curious spectacle; hardly a man is to be seen: in fact, cutlery seems to be the only trade he is allowed to ply. Not only do the women predominate in business, but they prove, beyond all doubt, because a woman earns a livelihood it is not necessary for her to be ugly or misshapen. On the contrary, the women of Tehuantepec are remarkable for their beauty of face and form. Dark-skinned, with glorious soft eyes and masses of wavy black hair, they possess exquisite features and lovely teeth. They are the most beautiful women in Mexico, and their carriage at once attracts attention. Small in statute, they are fine in limb; in fact, the girls of Tehuantepec seem born models for the artist's brush.—Fortnightly Review.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

JEAN INGELOW.

Though Jean Ingelow died only four years ago, says the London News, the younger generation knows little of her, she outlived her reputation in her lifetime. But how popular she was in the "sixties!" The first series of her poems ran through fourteen editions in five years—at the time when Tennyson, Browning and Swinburne were at the height of their fame. Out of the mass of her poetic work, probably a few lyrics and ballads will survive, in virtue of their sweetness, pathos and power. Her novels—they are safe in the sanctuary of the British museum, that last but dubious refuge, so long as its catalogue endures, against utter forgetfulness, that overwhelms all but the highest, or those who, by the vicissitudes of their lives or the glory or the strangeness of their fates, cannot be forgotten by mankind. It may be that the star of Jean Ingelow might have shone for a longer time had she been, and many lady writers of our time are, skilful in the methods of self-advertisement. There was nothing eventful in her career. She became acquainted with most of the famous men and women of her day. With Ruskin, especially, she was on extremely friendly terms. Tennyson she knew. Some early work of hers he objected to on account of its cockneyisms—such rhymes as "Eudora," "before her", "vista," "sister." He was warm in his praise of the "Poems," saying: "I declare you do the trick better than I do!"

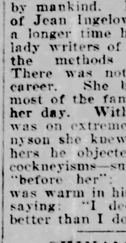
CHINA'S DECADENCE.

The great cause of China's decadence is the failure to get the right man to shepherd to people, says the Su Pao. There are only three paths which our dynasty has opened to office. The first is examination, the second recommendation and the third is purchase. Those who enter by examination are entirely ignorant of law and taxation and the principles of government. Hence they are at the mercy of secretaries and clerks whose life business it is to manage things for successive officials. Hence abuses and vexatious taxes. As to those recommended, they are mostly put forward by unworthy motives and not on account of their fitness for the posts. The purchasers of office are worse still, for in their case the only question asked is the length of their purse. The really able men (the village Cromwells) are left to waste their sweetness on the desert air. The actual incumbents of the shepherd's office serve neither ability nor knowledge. Each of them is anxious to make his pile of showy metal for his family and descendant's sake.

She Knew His Limitations.

He—I know I'm late, but I couldn't help it. You see, I was detained a couple of hours by an old friend who had just got back to town after a long absence. I had to tell him all I knew.

She (snappishly)—I don't see why that should have kept you so long.—Philadelphia Star.



LIFE SIZE DOLL FREE "Baby's clothes will now fit Dollie."

Girls can get this beautiful Life Size Doll absolutely Free for selling only four boxes of our Great Cold & Headache Tablets at 25 cents a box. Write to-day and we will send you the tablets by mail postpaid; when sold send us the money—$1.00 and we will send you this Life Size Doll which is 19 inches high and can wear baby's clothes. Doll has curly Indestructible Head, Golden Hair, Rosy Cheeks, Brown Eyes, Full Body, a Gold Plated Beauty Pin, Red Stockings, Black Shoes, and will stand alone. This doll is an exact reproduction of the finest hand painted French Doll, and will live in a child's memory long after childhood days have passed. Address,

NATIONAL MEDICINE CO.,

Doll Dept. 37 M, New Haven, Conn.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism.

No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist $5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay $5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

RED ALBUMEN By express, 40 cents per lb., 3 lbs. for $1, you pay expressage. Give shipping directions. Cash with order. S. M. Knaben-shue, 36 Schmidt Block, Toledo, O.

The Farmstead.

ALBUMEN AND EGGS.

Answers to Many Queriats Upon Making Hens Lay.

The article in the Farmstead department of the Weekly Blade, December 5, headed "Eggs in Plenty," has brought us a large number of queries concerning it. The most frequent of these is: "What is albumen, and where can I get it?"

Albumen is an organic substance found in the composition of the bodies of all animals. It is more or less fluid in its natural condition, and is coagulated or hardened by the action of heat, alcohol, mineral acids and metallic salts. It is most familiar to us in the white of eggs, which is nearly pure albumen. The composition of egg albumen is: Carbon 54 parts, hydrogen 7, nitrogen, 15, oxygen 21, and sulphur 2. Albumen is found in all eggs, in the blood of man and all other animals, in the chyle and lymph, and in various other fluids of the animal body.

At some of the great packing-houses, which slaughter hundreds and thousands of cattle, sheep and hogs each day, large manufactories are established for working up those parts of the animal not marketable as food. The hoofs, horns, bones, etc., are all used for various purposes; pepsin and other substances used in medicine are made from the stomach, pancreatine from the pancreas, etc., and what is left is turned into fertilizer. The blood is either dried as a whole, or the albumen is taken out and prepared in a dry state. It constitutes something over half of the solid portion of the blood. We are told that it is difficult to remove the red coloring matter entirely, so the prepared albumen—which the writer has never seen—still retains that color, and hence is sometimes called "red albumen." Otherwise it is called blood albumen.

The rule of this paper is iron-clad, that business addresses must not be given in the reading columns, because it would be very valuable advertising to the persons and firms so named; so the editor of the Farmstead can not give the addresses of firms selling red albumen. But the facts have been stated to the business manager, and he says that he will communicate with some one, thoroughly reliable, who deals in this albumen, and that an advertisement of it will probably appear in the issue of The Blade containing the present article.

Another frequent question is, "Why will feeding albumen cause hens to lay more?" Well, as stated above, nearly all the white of the egg is albumen; the yolk has 16 per cent, of albumen, various oily substances, certain salts, and water. It would seem that the feeding of albumen, the most abundant article in the egg, would promote laying, and this seems to be the case, from the letter of our correspondent, printed on December 5. The corn and animal food of the hen furnishes the oily matter for the yolk, the wheat or bran ration furnishes the salts needed.

The remaining queries refer to the directions for preparing the food of the hens, and using the red albumen. We will therefore give the directions more fully, so that they may be thoroughly understood:

Take one pound of albumen and one pound of finely-ground black pepper; mix, and keep in a closed receptacle, in a thoroughly dry place.

Every morning, for every 12 hens, take one pint of wheat bran and one pint of cornmeal, well mixed, making a quart of the mixture; add to this quart two teaspoonfuls of the mixed albumen and pepper; then add enough hot water to dampen the food, without making it sticky; mix thoroughly with the hand, and feed hot.

The ration is, one quart every morning to every 12 hens. If you have 18 hens, then three pints; 24 hens, two quarts, and so on. For the evening feed, give a quart of whole grain, wheat or corn, or the two mixed. Of course the fowls should have gravel, green bone, scraps of meat, and green food, such as cabbage leaves, etc., and plenty of fresh water. The writer of the article of December 5 said, in his communication, that in two weeks the hens will begin to lay, and will lay all winter; and quotes his father as saying that his Brahma hens would not set until he quit feeding them the albumen and pepper.

Lastly, to those who desired to know the address of J. Q. M., we wish to state regretfully that he declines to albumen to sell, and has not time to reply to any letters whatever on this subject. We give above all that he knows on the subject.—Editor Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Manure—Johnson Grass.

Editor Farmstead:—I would mention that the inquirers concerning barnyard manure and Johnson grass can find much desired information in the following bulletins issued by the Agricultural department, Washington, D. C., and sent free on application: Barnyard Manure, Farmers' Bulletin No. 21; Southern Forage Plants, Farmers' Bulletin No. 102.—Reader, Rochester, Ind.

Editor Farmstead:—I see in The Blade of December 5 a subscriber at Middleburne, Va., wants a short description of Johnson grass. It has been raised in my neighborhood for 40 years; grows on rich bottom land to six feet in height; the seed stalk and seed resemble orchard grass; does not grow well on thin land; is not a pasture grass; will wear out soon in pasture. The seed should be sown in the spring. This grass is very dangerous in tillable land. When once set, the roots remain and plowing gives it life; after corn is finished plowing, it takes possession and injures the corn crop. It makes a large crop of coarse hay, which is relished by cattle and horses. If sown on creeks, it will stock the fields below that overflow for all time. The only way to get rid of this grass is to throw the fields infested out to constant pasture for a few years. One of my neighbors has just finished a dam to turn the water from another neighbor's field infested with Johnson grass from running on his land, which cost $50 for the privilege, saying nothing about the cost of the dam, all on account of the fear of injury from this pest. Johnson grass.—F. C., Lascassas, Tenn.

Salt on Land.

Editor Farmstead:—I think your correspondent ("W. C. M."), will fail to find any direct fertilizing properties in salt, or that it contains any plant food. The benefit perhaps is in attracting moisture from the atmosphere and, if well mixed with the soil, at the rate of about 2½ bushels per acre, it would likely help to make available other constituents of the soil that are not set free as plant food during drouth.—L., Illinois.

Texas Itch.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to "A. J. S.," Leroy, Colo.: To cure Texas itch on cattle or horses scrub the animal with strong salt water, using a brush, and when dry grease them well with pure lard and sulphur—about four tablespoonfuls of sulphur to one quart of lard. If the case is bad, two to four treatments may be required to cure; if not very bad, one will be sufficient.—J. W., Masonville, Iowa.

Varieties of Broom Corn.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to C. M. S. Salsbury, Pa., would say that some one of the evergreen varieties of broom corn is the kind to plant usually. Tennessee evergreen is an old and tried variety, which always gives satisfaction. As to the yield, it is usually from one-third to one-half ton per acre, or in pounds from 666 2-3 to 1,000 per acre or thereabouts here in Coles county, Ill.—M. L., Fuller, Ill.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Paper Money.

"One of my Populist friends asked me the following question, and says he has never had it answered to his satisfaction, which please answer in Bureau: 'Wherein is a national bank note better than a greenback, and if not better, why issue them at all?'"—X. Y. Z., Dresden, Kansas.

The question itself betrays your Populist friend's lack of knowledge of the money question. A greenback is full legal tender. Congress at any time has power to increase the volume of them. Therefore there is always the danger of increasing the volume of money too greatly. The Populist, of course, refuses to believe that the volume of money can be too great. He can not see that it is a commodity, just like wheat or cattle or steel. When there is too much of it, all sensible men hold on to that which has the actual value in it—in our case, gold coin. The less valuable money depreciates in value. We had this condition of the greenbacks in the civil war. At one time, the greenback dollar was worth only 37 cents in gold. This depreciation of paper money injures everybody, of course. But national bank notes are not legal tender. A man can not be compelled to take them for a debt. If we had no paper money but them, then the creditor could refuse to take them if they depreciated, but could compel payment in gold. This would soon correct the depreciation, for the banks would reduce the amount of their circulation until the notes passed at par. But the greenback, being a legal tender, the creditor could be compelled to take them.

Again, in Secretary Gage's arguments in favor of bank notes in place of greenbacks, he points out that under the present system the government has to provide a gold reserve for its paper currency and to bear the cost of the maintenance of that reserve, it would have to sell bonds to replace the gold paid out and to meet the interest on the debt thus created. As a matter of fact, it is already paying interest on several hundred millions of bonds that have been sold to protect the reserve, under the Cleveland administration. If the banks were permitted to issue our currency and to maintain the reserve for the redemption of their notes, the cost would fall upon them and not upon the taxpayer. The secretary scouts the idea that his plan would be a revival of the wild-cat system of banking that did so much harm before the establishment of the national bank system. He shows that besides the 30 per cent. of the bank's capital in bonds and 20 per cent. in legal tender currency for the redemption of the notes of any failed bank, there would be in the United States treasury a guaranty fund that would always be large enough to protect such a bank's noteholders from loss.

Joseph Smith.

"Please give a short history of Joe Smith, the Morman prophet, and tell how many wives he had."—L. C. O., Rootville, Pa.

Joseph Smith was born in Sharon, Vt., December 23, 1805; killed in Carthage, Ills., June 27, 1844. His parents removed to the state of New York when he was 10 years old. In the spring of 1820, in a period of great religious excitement, Smith claimed to have had a vision while praying in the woods. On the night of September 21, 1823, he claimed to have been visited by an angel named Moroni, who told him of a book written on golden plates, in which was a history of the former inhabitants of this country, and where it was buried. In the earth. Smith claimed to have dug up the plates in 1827, and that he translated them by the aid of a pair of magic spectacles. No one has ever seen the golden plates, so far as we know. In 1830 the Book of Mormon was published, it being claimed to be a translation of the characters on the plates. He obtained a number of followers and they emigrated to Ohio, settling at Kirtland. A bank was organized and a temple built. The bank failed, and charges of fraud were made. Smith fled to Missouri, and many of his converts followed him. The people of Missouri were opposed to the Mormons, who formed their own militia in violation of law. The governor called out the militia, and Smith and many of his associates were arrested, and indicted for "murder, treason, burglary, arson and larceny. They escaped from jail to Illinois, where their families had moved and founded Nauvoo, in 1840. In 1843 Smith had a pretended revelation authorizing him to take "spiritual wives." A paper was started in Nauvoo to oppose Smith. Its first number contained the affidavits of sixteen women, who declared that Smith and Sidney Rigdon were guilty of immorality. The followers of Smith destroyed the office. Smith, as Mayor Nauvoo, was arrested, with seventeen others. A mob broke into the jail at Carthage and shot Smith and his brother Hyrum.

Hats in Parliament.

A. K., North Branch, Iowa, will accept thanks for the following, concerning a recent reply in this department:

"Please permit me to remark briefly upon the question, why members of the English parliament wear their hats while that body is in session, which has twice appeared in the Question Bureau of The Blade.

"During the reign of the English king, Charles I, England was almost in a state of anarchy, and members of parliament and other influential people were constantly in danger of being 'knocked on the head.' Consequently, at the trial of Charles I the members of the court did not only wear their hats, but the president, John Bradshaw, and others, had their hats lined with plates of iron for protection. We can readily see how the custom of wearing a head-protection during the hours of parliament, in those days of political chaos, would produce a habit, the force of which would continue after all danger had passed away."

Selah.

"Will you please inform me the meaning of the words Selah and Exthus? The word Selah appears in the Bible, and the word Exthus is sometimes seen on Communion plates."—S. M., Calvin River, Va.

The word selah is found seventy-one times in the Psalms, and three times in Habbakkuk. It occurs nowhere else in the Bible. As it is used only when the structure is metrical, it is supposed to have been a musical term among the Hebrews of that time; but whatever its meaning, it is now forgotten. No one knows what the word signifies. It has been conjectured to be a direction to pause or rest in the musical rendering of the psalm. As to the other word or phrase, we have never seen it, and have no idea as to its meaning. Perhaps some reader will have the kindness to enlighten us.

The Mississippi Rifle.

"Can you tell me something descriptive and historical of the gun formerly quite common in the Southern states, known as the Mississippi rifle?"—T. T. C., Stithton, Ky.

Can any reader describe the weapon, give its caliber, etc., and tell where made?

Day of Christ's Birth.

"On last Sunday our minister asked that we keep the 25th day of December holy, as it is Christ's birthday. It was disputed. Please let me know through your paper what month and day was Christ born on?"—J. C. G., Kinchem, Ala.

The real date of Christ's birth has never been known and of course now never will be. In the first three centuries of Christianity, it was celebrated at several different dates. In the fourth century, Pope Julius I ordered an investigation, and the eastern and western churches agreed to celebrate it on December 25. The probable reasons why this day was chosen are given in an editorial article headed "Merry Christmas!" on the fourth page of this paper. Please read that article attentively.

Lytle's Poem.

"Recently I have read in a Kansas City paper a statement that the poem beginning 'I am dying, Egypt, dying,' was not written by General Lytle, but that it had appeared in a Cincinnati paper some five years before the battle of Chickamauga, on the eve of which it is alleged the general finished the poem. Please inform us if this is true, also, who is the author of the poem if Lytle was not."—M. W. C., Oxford, Ia.

You undoubtedly misread the article. Gen. William Haines Lytle wrote the poem in question. No one has ever disputed the authorship. But it was written in 1857, not on the evening before the battle of Chickamauga. The latter falsehood has been denied in The Blade so often that we are weary of telling the truth about it. In the first place, Lytle was on the march the night before Chickamauga, and knew perfectly well a great battle was impending; hence he would not be likely to sit down and compose a poem, supposed to be a soliloquy of Mark Antony. The writer has a copy of William T. Coggeshall's "Poets and Poetry of the West," printed in 1858, which contains Lytle's poem.

Lincoln's Death.

"What was the date of Lincoln's assassination, and of his death?"—W. M., Drexel, Mo.

Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth, in a box at Ford's theater, Washington, at 10:30 p. m. Friday evening, April 14, 1865, and died at 7:22 o'clock the next morning, Saturday, April 15.

Philip Hamilton.

W. G. C., Athens, Pa.: Philip Hamilton was the son of Alexander Hamilton, born January 22, 1782, graduated at Columbia College in 1800, and died of a wound received in a duel Nov. 24, 1801, on the same spot where his father fell three years later. The young man, who showed much promise, became involved in a political quarrel, and was challenged by his antagonist, whose name was Eckert.

Cancelled Stamps.

"What object induces people to collect used stamps? Does the government receive them on any terms that would remunerate the person gathering them up?"—M. A. M., Mineral Springs, Mo.

The government does not buy cancelled stamps. Those who are gathering them up are simply swindlers. Several years ago, circulars were sent out to people in country churches, and those in small towns, saying that for a million or more cancelled stamps, other number, of cancelled stamps, a heathen child could be maintained in a mission school. The postal authorities quickly got after the swindlers. The purpose was, to gather these stamps, and among them would be found quite a number cancelled with aniline inks, which could be washed out, and the stamps used again. This, of course, is forbidden by law, and there is a heavy penalty. Have nothing to do with the swindle, if it is being tried on again, but send information at once to the Postmaster General at Washington, that secret service men may be put on the track of these fellows at once.

Cain's Wife.

E. P. York, Fla.: All that can be said as to Cain's wife was given in the Question Bureau in the Blade of December 12. Refer to it. A reader who saw that reply sends us the following:

"May I suggest to J. W. L., in Bureau of December 12, and all who harp on the worn out subject of Cain's wife, that Gen. v:4 says Adam begat sons and daughters for 300 years. Josephus's Antiquities, book 1, chapter 2, section 3, says there were many; a footnote saying that, according to tradition, they were 56: that more than 2,000 years later, with the world full of pretty girls, Abram, Isaac and Jacob married near relatives, even in the patriarchs (Gen. xx.12). Why not let Cain rest awhile and worry over poor Seth? He had no better picking than Cain."

Nicaragua Canal.

"Please explain how we became mixed up with England in regard to the Nicaragua canal? Why was the Clayton-Bulwer treaty made? What were the senator's reasons for not providing for fortifications in his bill? Why haven't we the right to build the canal without asking England?"—A. B. W., Van Wert, O.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, when it was negotiated, was considered a great triumph for the United States over Great Britain. We then had but 23 millions, as contrasted with 76 millions to-day. Our industries had not begun their gigantic growth. The settled frontier was not far west of the Mississippi river. Our railroads were in their infancy. A road to the Pacific was talked of, but was regarded as a dream of the far distant future.

But gold had been discovered in 1849 in California, and thither all eyes were turned. Long emigrant trains started from Fort Leavenworth and other points to take the tedious overland journey, which consumed many months. Others took the route around Cape Horn, or went by steamer to the isthmus of Panama, across the isthmus and then by another steamer to the Golden Gate. A canal across the isthmus was urgently needed, but we were too poor to build it.

Meanwhile, statesmen at the head of the English government of that day, seemed to have designs of their own in Central America. Great Britain had a claim on what is now British Honduras, and a few years later it was erected into a British colony, which it still is. Then she had a claim to the Mosquito coast, which is now a part of Nicaragua. The feeling in the United States was that England might acquire all of Nicaragua, and thus control the canal, if built. We saw the need of the canal to us, but we were too poor to build it. It would have been utterly impossible to raise the millions the task would have required—and that in 1850, have cost immensely more than now, for modern excavating machinery had not been invented.

However, there was plenty of money in England. She was the world's manufacturer at that time, as well as the leading mercantile nation. Her industrial and commercial kings were wealthy. Hence the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was negotiated, in the hope that British capitalists would furnish the money, and American citizens form a company to do the actual work. It was intended to be a joint-enterprise. So the treaty made England a partner to some extent in the enterprise by giving her certain rights in the matter. These are set forth in the first article of that treaty, which reads as follows:

"The governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy or fortify or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any state or people for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, or fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence that either may possess, with any state or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other."

The above-quoted article of the treaty explains why the United States must agree with England by treaty in order to build and control the canal. We were not powerful enough to build the canal, as will be seen by reading the article carefully; but we agreed not to obtain or maintain exclusive control. Great Britain pledged herself to the same. It applies equally to both nations. Hence this provision was considered a triumph over England, because it bound her never to obtain exclusive control of the canal. The new treaty abrogates the above, and gives us the right to control the canal completely.

As to the question of fortifying the canal, there is no need of considering it until the canal approaches completion, which will not be for ten years or more. The new treaty is silent on this point; and this is a recognition of the fact that power to defend our own is an inherent attribute of sovereignty, and needs no statement in any treaty. Moreover, it is a question whether the canal can not be better defended without land fortifications than with them. It is the view of many distinguished authorities that forts at the entrance would be the first point of attack in case of war with another nation, making the canal the scene of combat. Admiral Dewey and other naval experts believe that the entire defense should be entrusted to the navy. The smashing of an enemy's fleet, a la Manila Bay and Santiago, would end proceedings very quickly.

Books.

G. S., Waukau, Wis.: An edition of a book may be any number agreed upon. It is generally reckoned at 1,000 copies, but where the book is issued at the author's expense, either wholly or in part, an edition is often less. A deckle edge is a raw or ragged edge to the leaves. A book-plate is an engraved slip, containing the name of the owner of the book, generally with an engraved design. The size of type, of the book, quality of paper, binding, etc., is a matter of arrangement between publisher and author. There is no fixed rule.

Children and Character.

"Why are children such good readers of character?"—C. W. R., Samaria, Mich.

There is no reason, because children are not good readers of character. They are attracted by pretty faces by good clothing, and by kindness. They judge, in an infantile way, by appearances which are often deceiving. It is a common saying that children are good judges of character, but it is not true. It requires wisdom, and wide experience among all classes of people, to make one a really good judge of character, and these children can not possess. Indeed, it is the fewest number of adults who are good character judges.

Cuban Election.

"What is the paramount issue in the Cuban election, and what distinguishes the two leading political parties of that island?"—F. K. Hogg, W. Va.

The only real issue is the offices. Gen. Maso is the candidate for president or the negro element, and of the more ignorant whites; Senor Estrada Palma is the candidate of the more intelligent classes, including the property owners and business men. The former party charges the latter with being secretly in favor of annexation to the United States; so, to some extent the contest is pro-American and anti-American. The Cubans have not followed the American plan of adopting long platforms, covering all issues, possible, probable or improbable.

Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts.

A great many persons have written to ask the total vote for governor in the states of Ohio, Iowa and Massachusetts at the November election. We give the vote of each, sent by the secretary of state in each instance. The figures are official from Ohio and Massachusetts. As to the Iowa vote, Hon. W. B. Martin, secretary of state, sends us the vote on all state officers, but adds:

"The figures are official, except on governor, which vote cannot be given officially until the canvass of vote by the legislature on the second Tuesday in January, 1902. I am quite certain the canvass will not change the figures to exceed 100 either way."

The figures are given below:

Total vote of Ohio	840,147
Total vote of Iowa	290,515
Total vote of Massachusetts	324,525
Grand total	1,555,188

Center of Population.

"Where is the present center of population, and when moved?"—C. R., Anson, Kansas.

The center of population in 1900, at the time the census was taken was in latitude 30 deg. 9 min. 36 sec., and longitude 85 deg. 48 min. 54 sec. That is, it was in Southern Indiana, at a point about 6 miles southeast of Columbus, the county seat of Bartholomew county.

The center of population, of course, is moving slowly all the time. Its place can only be determined every tenth year, when the census is taken.

Lincoln's Sister.

"What became of Abraham Lincoln's sister, Nancy Hanks Lincoln? She was named for her mother."—E. P., Mt. Vernon, Ill.

All that we are able to find concerning her is that she was the oldest of the three Lincoln children; that she grew to maturity, married, and died, leaving no children. What her husband's name was we do not know. If any reader has any additional particulars, we will be glad to publish them. The third child of Thomas Lincoln was a boy who died in infancy; the second was Abraham, Sixteenth President of the United States.

Miscellaneous.

B. B. N., Oakshade, Ala.: We believe the General Land office has ruled that he can.

R. C., Hopedale, Ind.: We can not take the necessary space, nor would it be of interest to the majority of our readers, as historical works give full details.

S. M. S., Martinsville, Ind.: We are unable to answer your questions, but would suppose that any dealer in electric supplies or gasoline lamps could inform you.

R. D. M., Uceba, Tenn.: We have never heard of the circumstance, and do not believe it. Pension laws have been too closely watched for any such statute to have passed observation. It is probably a lie concocted by some swindler, who proposes making victims of old soldiers.

J. M. T., Paris Crossing, Ind.: We never saw the parody of which you speak.

J. B. W., Dunkirk, O.: The dark of the moon is the few days between old moon and new moon, when that luminary can not be seen in the sky. The custom you refer to is a heathenish superstition, coming down from the days when the moon was worshipped as a goddess.

L. M., Mt. Etna, Ind.: We do not know.

E. E. K., Sylvania, O.: You should know by this time that such fellows are impudent frauds, simply endeavoring to wheedle money out of greenhorns.

B. F., Quinn, Ky.: No state ever had such a divorce law, and none exists anywhere. Somebody is trying to make a victim of you.

H. L. F., East Fairfield, O.: Of course no such law was passed. It would not be constitutional.

F. B. D., Ludington, Mich.: We do not know enough about the matter to answer your question.

L. H. B., Martin, Mich.: He is not dead.

E. D., South Butler, Mich.: The work you speak of is a government publication, of 128 volumes, and can not be bought.

H. B., Findley, Ill.: Austria-Hungary has 14 battleships, 4 coast defense ships, 21 cruisers, and 16 gunboats in her navy.

H. C. K., Bellecenter, O.: Such letters were ever written by Nasby. The book, Nasby Letters, contains the first ever written, with an account of the circumstances.

G. F. B., St. Charles, Iowa: That is a matter of opinion. The Blade agrees with what President Roosevelt says on the subject of immigration in his recent message.

Hot Milk for the Complexion.

Hot milk is the newest panacea for all complexion ills. If the face be wrinkled, sallow or otherwise afflicted, hot milk, says the enthusiastic over this new remedy, will produce a cure. Converts declare that the face, after being washed with milk at night, feels wonderfully refreshed, while the skin soon becomes very white and soft. Some even go so far as to pour a generous quantity of milk into the water for the bath and claim that it is positively magical in removing fatigue.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home For All.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs from one to five inches, is told free by your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 816 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity.

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have give your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.

Miss Marion Cunningham, the Popular Young Treasurer of the Young Woman's Club of Emporia, Kans., has This to Say of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your Vegetable Compound cured me of womb trouble from which I had been a great sufferer for nearly three years. During that time I was very irregular and would often have intense pain in the small of my back, and blinding headaches and severe cramps. For three months I used **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and aches and pains are as a past memory, while health and happiness is my daily experience now. You certainly have one grateful friend in Emporia, and I have praised your Vegetable Compound to a large number of my friends. You have my permission to publish my testimonial in connection with my picture. Yours sincerely, MISS MARION CUNNINGHAM, Emporia, Kans."

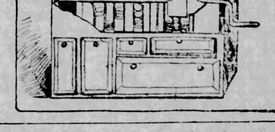
$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone," and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

SEPARATES SMALL CHANGE ACCORDING TO SIZE

In banks, large stores and ticket offices it is no small task to sort the different coins which go to make up the receipts of the business, and so John J. Hoey, of New York city, has designed the machine shown in the accompanying illustration to perform this work expeditiously and accurately. The apparatus consists of a



rotary barrel, having a continuous groove running around its face from end to end. This barrel is enclosed in a cylinder, having slots in the under side in line with the rings formed by the grooves on the face of the roller, the length of the slots varying to correspond with the various coins, from the dime to the dollar. To put the machine in operation the miscellaneous coins are poured into the open top of the enclosing case and fed into the hopper at one end. As the coins fall downward, the crank is turned to revolve the barrel, the coins working their way gradually along the groove, which feeds them toward the opposite end of the barrel. As soon as each coin reaches the slot in the cylinder corresponding to its size, it drops through—first the dimes, then the pennies, nickles, quarters and halves. When the coin is all "ground up" the drawers are withdrawn from the machine and the different coins poured out for counting or storage.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

THE ORIGINAL JUDGE LYNCH

Tradition sometimes plays strange pranks with dead men's reputations. It would make an interesting half hour for the eavesdropper beyond the Styx if he could hear the exchange of amenities between Duns Scotus and "Judge" Lynch, the one a shrewd, clear reasoner, whose name now signifies a fool; the other, a simple Quaker gentleman, whose name has come to stand for organized savagery. Charles Lynch was a man whose services to his country as a brave pioneer and righteous judge, as a soldier and a statesman, are by no means deserving of oblivion, still less of obliquy. It seems, indeed, one of the iniquities of fate that his name should now be universally applied to proceedings that no one would condemn more heartily than he. The records of the court of Bedford county, in Virginia, and those of various Quaker meetings, the journals of the Virginia house of burgesses and of the first constitutional convention, taken together with family documents and traditions, show him to have been an upright and useful member of society and a wise and energetic leader at the most important crisis of American history.—The Atlantic.

THE DYE OF HIS BLOOD.

"Billy" Stuart is out with a brand-new yarn, and it is a good one. Mr. Stuart, with a number of bachelor friends, lives on McMillan street, near Woodlawn avenue, Walnut Hills.

He usually takes a constitutional each morning, and not long since noticed that the upper parts of the telephone poles in the vicinity of his residence were being decorated with coats of vivid green paint.

One morning as he was passing one of the poles an Irishman seated on top carelessly let drop a can of the green paint.

It struck the sidewalk and was liberally spattered about. None of it, however, by any means spoiled the immaculate trousers of Mr. Stuart.

A moment later another Irishman appeared upon the scene, and noticing the green paint spilled all over the sidewalk, looked up and anxiously inquired of his comrade aloft:

"Doherty, Doherty, hav' ye had a hemorrhage?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Tie That Binds.

"What is a conjunction?" asked the teacher.

"That which joins together," was the prompt reply.

"Give an illustration," said the teacher. The up-to-date miss hesitated and blushed.

"The marriage service," she said at last.—The New Yorker.

Proper Evening Wear.

"Say, what's the proper full-dress for evening?"

"Evening what? Wedding?"

"No. Club smoker?"

"Oh, wear a bathing suit and a mackintosh."—Philadelphia Record.

CHINA NEEDS LICHT.

Industrial Schools Wanted for the Education of Artisans.

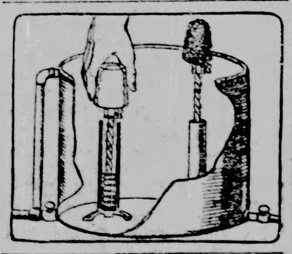
The Universal Gazette having reprinted at length the prospectus and rules of the "Peking Industrial School," proceeds to exhort other provinces to follow so worthy an example, says the Shanghai Mercury. The founders of the school are indeed lovers of their country. One great cause of China's decadence is the distinction hitherto made between study and trades, the consequence of which is that those who study despise those who practice the arts, and both sides suffer from this divorce of feeling and interest. The artisan is just as conservative as the scholar, and owing to his obstinate refusal to adopt new methods, the foreign article has come in like an overflowing tide. In fact, if we had been making as good articles as the foreigners, they would probably never have invaded China with their commerce. Now the basis of commerce is in the industrial arts. Foreigners often say we have the raw article but not the finished article and foreigners thoroughly understand the laws and principles of successful commerce. Our raw articles we sell cheap to foreigners. They make them up into finished goods and sell them to us dear, and even so we Chinese are glad to buy these goods and the profits all go to the foreigner.

This state of affairs strikes Chinese patriots as deplorable. Hence translations of books on western arts and manufactures are made, but these are in detail, and hence only scholars can read them. They are inaccessible to the only persons who could actually carry out their methods in practice. Hence the school of Mr. Huang in Peking is more excellent than books. For the poor may learn under instructors. At present, time, when much poverty in the north drives the people to crime, this school will serve to the aid of government by diminishing the supply of criminals. The floods in the south have come much to reduce the south to the same distressed condition as the north, and hence such industrial schools will not come amiss in the south. At present we have some foreign factories, started by merchants and officials, but only very few are employed as compared with the masses of the nation. Now, in Japan, every family weaves, spuns, etc., and gets the profit.

Formerly we had something to expect which were better than the foreign articles, such as silk and tea. But now even these are deteriorated, and the foreign article is ousting our goods in the mankets of the world. Industrial schools would remedy this failure. A Japanese book, recently discusses the state of affairs in China, says that China needs a few patriotic leaders to guide her to prosperity. These are true words, and let us hope that others will follow in the footsteps of Mr. Huang.

IT WASHES GLASSES IN A HURRY

The necessity for a rapid and thorough tumbler cleaning apparatus for restaurants, soda fountains and other public drinking places is apparent. Orlando P. Mason, of Bellaire, O., has patented a machine for this work which seems to be simple and easily operated, also permitting rapid use. A reservoir of water



is provided, with automatic feed and drain pipes to maintain the water at the proper level. Inside this reservoir one or more verticle tubes are secured by foot brackets as shown. Inside each tube is a coiled spring, which forces upward a screw-headed spindle turning in a collar at the top of the tube. Each spindle bears a brush shaped to fit the inside of the tumblers. As the glass is pressed over this brush the spindle is forced downward through the collar, revolving as it falls, while the glass is held firmly in the hand to prevent revolution. As the brush is saturated with water and whirls rapidly only a few insertions are required to clean the tumbler thoroughly.

Impertinent Question.

"I maintain," she said, raising her voice, "that the old and oft repeated assertion that women talk more than men has no foundation whatever in fact!"

"Then, why," asked the man in the case, "is our common language universally called the 'mother tongue?'"—Chicago Tribune.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for December 29.—Fourth Quarterly Review. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

General Survey.—With the exception of two lessons our studies during the quarter have been in portions of the history of Israel in Egypt. Two great leaders have been conspicuous, Joseph and Moses, both saviours of their people. One led Israel into Egypt, the other led Israel out. Both manifested high qualities of statesmanship and showed what the race could produce. They were men for their times—they could not have exchanged places. The work of each fitted into the divine plan in advancing the posterity of Abraham to its appointed destiny.

FIRST LESSON.—October 6. Joseph Sold Into Egypt (Gen. xxxvii:12-36). The youngest of Jacob's sons was sent by his father to learn of the shepherd brothers tending the flocks in Shechem. By this kindly act he was put in the power of those who hated him because of a father's love. Envy prompted murder, which was averted only to give place to bondage. Ishmaelitish tradesmen carry him into Egypt. The beautiful coat dipped in the blood of a goat was made to represent falsehood to the grief-stricken father.

SECOND LESSON.—October 13. Joseph in Prison (Gen. xxxix:20 to xl:15). The innocent and virtuous young man falls victim to an licentious woman's hate, but finds favor with his keeper through the mercy of God. Appointed to service, he proves himself trustworthy. In his new position he exercises his gifts which God gave him to interpret dreams by which a fellow prisoner is made to know his fate. Seizing the opportunity, he recites his history, pleads his innocence, and urges kindly treatment and remembrance.

THIRD LESSON.—October 20. Joseph Exalted (Gen. xli:38-49). Pharaoh brought Joseph out of prison to interpret a dream. Pleased with the young man's word and spirit, he appointed him to make ready for the famine, which was predicted. Joseph was set over all the land of Egypt with an absolute authority over the people. The signet ring was given to him for the execution of state papers. He was made to ride in a chariot, and all the people bowed before him. During seven years of plenty he gathered vast stores of grain, and laid them up in granaries of the great cities.

FOURTH LESSON.—October 27. Joseph and His Brethren (Gen. xlv:1-15). In the time of famine the children of Jacob came twice into Egypt to buy corn. Our lesson describes their interview with Joseph on their second visit. At that time he was at the height of his power, and they supposed he was an Egyptian prince. But he recognized them and made himself known to them. He allayed their fears, which naturally arose on considering their evil conduct and assured them that God had ordered for the good of Israel, and ended by saying that the household should be brought to Egypt.

FIFTH LESSON.—November 3. Death of Joseph. (Gen. l:15-26.) After Jacob passed away Joseph's brethren feared that he would punish them for their wrong doing. When they sought forgiveness he treated them with great consideration. The reconciliation was complete. At the age of one hundred and ten years Joseph was permitted to see his great grandchildren. Before death he called his brethren and exacted a pledge that on returning to Canaan they would carry up his bones for burial, a pledge which was faithfully kept.

SIXTH LESSON.—November 10. Israel oppressed in Egypt. (Ex. i:1-14.) Joseph was the guardian of his people. After his death, they were regarded with suspicion by the king who did not know him. As their numbers had greatly increased it was feared that they might unite with enemies against Egypt, and possibly leave the country. When they sought to go it was therefore deemed wise in the interest of the public welfare to reduce them to slavery, that in this condition they might more easily be controlled and made more profitable in their labors.

SEVENTH LESSON.—November 17. The Childhood of Moses. Ex. ii:1-10. Failing by other oppressive measures to injure the Israelites, the king determined to put their male infants to death, thus to gradually reduce and absorb the population. A mother's love found a way to escape the edict. An ark was prepared, her child placed therein and floated in the Nile. Found by the king's daughter, the mother was brought by the sister to nurse and care for the little one which was afterwards adopted into the royal family. In this way three women become the guardians of the early years of Moses.

EIGHTH LESSON.—November 24. World's Temperance Lesson. (Lev. x:1-11.) The title of this lesson is intended to cover the idea that on this day the religious world studied a temperance lesson. It properly denotes also that all the work in all time holds virtually the same principles and subjects. A Jewish writer 25 centuries ago sets forth the evils of strong drink as a reformer would do in our time. "The same effect is produced now as then by alcoholic stimulants on the mental and physical powers, resulting in great perversity and poverty."

NINTH LESSON.—December 1. The Call of Moses. (Ex. iii:1-12.) The great liberator of Israel was called to his ordinary vocation as a shepherd in Midian when God appeared to him first in a burning bush and then in an address. Arresting the shepherd's wondering attention, and the Lord's words instructed him. God declared his purpose to deliver his people from bondage in Egypt and to plant them in Canaan, the land promised to their fathers, and proposed to send Moses as the captain and organizer of this great host, but Moses hesitated, doubting his ability for the performance of so great a task.

TENTH LESSON—December 8. Moses and Pharaoh (Ex. xi:1-10). Moses yielded at length to be the instrument in the hands of God in bringing Israel out of bondage. In a long series of interviews he sought to persuade Pharaoh to let the people go, but all such entreaties, accompanied as they were with marvelous displays of Divine power, had little or no influence with the obdurate king. At length the Almighty determined to chastise the Egyptians by slaying all their first born in a single night. The Israelites were to be protected by the blood of the Passover lambs which they sprinkled on the door posts of their dwellings.

ELEVENTH LESSON—December 15. The Passover (Ex. xii:1-17). As a memorial of God's mercy in sparing their first born when the Egyptian first born were slain the Israelites by Divine command observed a feast which was to be perpetuated throughout after generations. A lamb without blemish was eaten entire by a family or group of families. The members of which were girded, with shoes on their feet and staff in their hands, tokens of the expected flight on the morrow from Egypt to Canaan. This feast was also commanded with the eating unleavened bread, beginning and ending with a holy convocation.

TWELFTH LESSON—December 22. Christmas lesson (Isa. ix:1-7). The historical part of this lesson pertaining to Zebulun, Naptali and Midian, forms the basis for the didactic portion which was designed to comfort Israel in a time of despondency. The predictive portion seems to have little reference to the historical and didactic, to be a kind of overflow occasioned by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. It has always been understood to refer to the Messiah, and the titles—Wonderful, Counsellor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace, have been appropriately applied to Jesus and could not be referred to any other.

CLOSING THOUGHTS—Let those who suffer wrongfully turn for encouragement to Joseph. Sold into slavery by his brethren, cast into prison through the misrepresentations of Pharaoh's wife, he nevertheless attained a position of great prominence and usefulness which he occupied with honor. What can harm a man who does right? Let those who aspire to a mission consider that early life is devoted to preparation. It took Moses eighty years, not one of them in vain, to get ready to be God's representative and Israel's leader. In Joseph and Moses we have combined rare virtues and abilities. The world needs men of goodness and brains and will recognize and use them.

A Unique Library.

Madame Kaissarow, who died lately at St. Petersburg, left behind an immense library which is curiously unique. It consists of nearly 18,000 volumes, every one a product of a female author. She never would permit a book from the masculine pen to unsex her shelves. The library is to be sold and it is suggested that it should come into the possession of some woman's college and not be dispersed among sacrilegious males.

Lawyerless Counties in Texas.

There are forty counties in Texas which have to seek legal advice outside their limits, as they have not a single attorney of their own.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

H West 117th St., New York City, Oct. 15th, 1900.

Dear Sir: I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it, had I not promised a sworn graduate, with very little of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results.

With many thanks to you, I remain,
Very truly yours,
ROBERT BERNER.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week. 153,000

OUR NEW SERIAL.

In this issue we give the first instalment of our new serial, "The Colonials." Rich in history as it is, the region of the Great Lakes has, so far, had scant recognition among the story-writers. Yet there is no part of this country so abundant in historical material, to weave into interesting fiction. It will be noted that the opening chapters of "The Colonials" have their scene in this romantic region.

Our readers will find this story full of action and incident. As "The Backwoodsmen," just closed, opened on the New York frontier, early in the Revolution, this story opens four or five hundred miles deeper in the unsettled interior, though it treats of practically the same period in American history.

We ask every Blade reader to begin this story now. You will find it worth your reading, and, as it progresses, you will be glad you began its perusal. Call the attention of your friends to this excellent serial, and get them to read it also. In book form it would sell for $1.50; yet every subscriber to The Blade for a year will get this and other serials, besides all the other interesting and valuable matter with which its pages are filled every week, for a far less sum than this one story would cost singly. It pays to be a subscriber to The Toledo Weekly Blade.

AMERICAN BANKS NEEDED.

There is a growing demand by merchants engaged in the Oriental trade for American banking facilities in the far east. These are greatly needed now, and will be increasingly necessary as our growing trade with the Orient increases. There is a very large amount of English capital engaged in banking in the Orient and one large German institution, besides the banks of Japan and China. Our government, as well as our merchants, has been dependent upon these foreign agencies for transmitting and disbursing funds and effecting exchange.

It has proved costly and sometimes troublesome, illustrating the disadvantage of such dependence upon foreign commercial and financial facilities in efforts to promote our own national interests. We shall encounter difficulty in developing those interests until American shipping and American banking gain a foothold where they can compete on equal terms with others. Perhaps the recent establishment in China of an agency to receive, on behalf of the government, its share of the Chinese indemnity, may prove the nucleus for an American bank there. And it is a foregone conclusion that congress will, at the present session, enact legislation which will lead to the establishment of national banks in the Philippines.

CARNEGIE'S TEN MILLIONS.

Report has it that Andrew Carnegie proposes to give ten million dollars to the cause of university extension in the United States. He has had consultations with the President, to whom will be committed the duty of providing for a national board to handle the endowment, and who will make an authoritative announcement of the scheme through a message to Congress.

The fund is to used, it is understood, not for a national university, but for a school supplementary to all existing American universities. The distinction between a university in the usual acceptation of the word, and a post-graduate institution for original research, scholarship and scientific discovery, is vitally important. There is room and a mission for such an institution in America, and Washington is the best place for it. There it will be in convenient proximity to the great collections of books in the Congressional library and of all branches of science in the Smithsonian Institution.

There is no need of a "national" university. The most distinguished educators of the country are opposed to the establishment of such an institution with public endowment. Mr. Carnegie's scheme has been prepared in consultation with such men as Presidents Eliot, Gilman and White, and submitted to President Roosevelt. It seems to offer noble opportunities to American scholarship by providing facilities hitherto lacking for prosecuting inquiries in the highest realms of human knowledge. Such an endowment, wisely administered, will supply the cap-sheaf of the educational system in the United States and place Mr. Carnegie among the great educational benefactors of the race.

BOSTON'S ELECTION.

Boston is normally a Democratic city. It is only when the Democrats are divided that the Republicans have a show. Even Bryan carried the city by 7,000 against McKinley, notwithstanding the unpopularity of free silver in the east. The normal Democratic majority is from eight to ten thousand. Gen. Patrick A. Collins was elected mayor on Tuesday by the large majority of 18,970, over Thomas N. Hart, Republican, who defeated Collins two years ago by 2,200. It will be noted that the vote in Boston is subject to wide fluctuations. Collins' majority this year is no more phenomenal than that of Hart on the former occasion.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

Before the next issue of the Weekly Blade reaches its more than half a million readers, the great festival of the Christian year—that of the birth of the Founder of Christianity—will have come and gone. So we bid each and every one of you a Merry Christmas!

To every one who believes the fundamentals of the Christian religion, the annually recurring day set apart by the church from the early years of the faith to be observed as the anniversary of the birth of Christ, must be a joyous occasion. To each and all it recalls the fact of His mission on earth—to save that which was lost, to call sinners to repentance. So, in a festival which was instituted to commemorate the gift of a Saviour to a fallen world, it early became the custom to bestow gifts upon our children, in humble imitation of the gift which the Father of all humanity bestowed upon His children.

It has always been a matter of discussion as to what time in the year Christ was born. It is a question which can never be settled. But, in the centuries wherein Christianity was making headway against the decaying religions of paganism, it was found that one of the greatest difficulties was to persuade people who had all observed the great pagan festivals to cease to regard them. So difficult was this, that the method was wisely adopted of retaining the day, but giving it a Christian significance.

There is little doubt that December 25 was selected, because it agreed so closely in date with the great annual observance, originally derived from sun-worship, of the time when the sun reaches his farthest southern point and then turns northward again on his course, with the promise of spring, of renewed light and life, to a cold and wintry earth. The event lent itself easily to Christian teaching. The church pointed to Christ, the Sun of Righteousness, bringing light and eternal life to a sin-chilled world, as a parallel to the turning of our luminary at the winter solstice.

And really it matters not one whit whether the observance be on the actual birthday of Jesus or not. It is meet that the Christian world should annually rejoice over his birth, and that observance is quite as sincere, and the rejoicing over the event commemorated is quite as great, on December 25, as it would be on any other day in the annual calendar.

A MIGHTY PROJECT.

The Pennsylvania railroad's plan of connecting New York City with the New Jersey shore and with Long Island by means of tunnels under the North and East rivers is daring and costly, but without doubt fully practical. That is, the difficulties are not beyond the power of modern engineering facilities. The practical question is one of cost; and it is certain the railway officials are satisfied that the expenditure, great as it must be, will prove to be a profitable investment.

It is proposed to build a great union station at Seventh avenue and Thirty-third street, New York. This structure is to be reached underground from both sides—the tunnel on the west continuous with a tunnel under the North river from the New Jersey shore, and that on the east with another tunnel under the East river, by which trains will reach the Brooklyn terminal of the Long Island railroad.

The proposed tunnel under the North river will be probably the longest subaqueous tunnel in the world. The bed of the river is a mass of mud and clay, from 75 to 100 feet in depth, and an undesirable medium in which to work. But this mass rests upon solid rock. The tunnel is to be a steel bridge, incased in a huge steel tube, the whole structure resting upon stone piers, which have their foundations upon the solid granite far below. This will insure a perfectly stable construction, for the bridge and the piers will support the weight of trains and the tube will simply keep out the mud and water.

It is announced that the tunnels will be used only for passenger and express traffic, and the trains will be hauled by electric power, thus avoiding the smoke and dirt which make ordinary tunnel traffic so unpleasant. But there is much speculation already as to whether this plan is not the first step toward a realization of the dream of the late Austin Corbin—the building of steamship piers at Montauk Point, and making this the point of departure of freight and passengers for Europe, and of their reception on the westward course. The time of passengers and mails between New York and Europe would thus be shortened very materially.

SAVINGS BANK FIGURES.

The condition of the savings banks of the United States indicates not only the present prosperity of the great industrial class of the United States, but the superiority of their financial condition to those of any other nation. In the total amount of deposits and the average amount to the credit of each depositor in savings banks the United States stands ahead of all other countries, as appears from some statistics compiled by the comptroller of the currency.

The deposits in savings banks in the United States amount to $2,310,060,000. Germany has the next largest amount of savings deposits, namely, $1,900,000,000, and Austria-Hungary comes third with $1,201,240,000. France is credited with deposits amounting to $854,220,000, and the United Kingdom with deposits amounting to $829,020,000. The only other countries with deposits amounting to $200,000,000 or over are Russia, Belgium and Switzerland.

Not less striking is the contrast in the average amount to the credit of each depositor. The highest in the world is $406.23, the figures for the United States. Canada comes next, with an average of $340.24; and then follow in order Austria-Hungary, with $221.59; Denmark, with $168.80; Switzerland, with $153.84, and Australia, with $153.30. Servia, Greece, Spain, Norway and Russia follow, with varying smaller amounts in excess of $100. Legislation, of itself, can not make a people prosperous, but it can create conditions for prosperity; and that is what the protective system has done for us.

Mr. Sulzer, of New York, wants Congress to provide more holidays. Why not make a list of the days on which Mr. Sulzer is willing the people shall labor, and enact a law making these the only working days?

THE SCHLEY FINDINGS.

The Schley court of inquiry has rendered a divided opinion. Admirals Benham and Ramsey find against Schley on all the counts of the precept except that of cowardice, while Admiral Dewey gives him a complete and honorable vindication, and declares that Schley, "as the senior officer, in absolute command," is entitled to the credit due for the victory off Santiago.

The difference in the two findings is largely a matter of the view-point from which the acts of Schley are regarded. Benham and Ramsey look upon them from the standpoint of to-day, and in the light of full knowledge of conditions as they really were. Dewey regards them from the status of 1898, and evidently has considered what a naval commander, confronted by such emergencies as those which were before Schley, might have been expected to do, lacking the information we now have, and striving to do his duty to himself and the country.

This explains why Dewey passes over a number of points, evidently feeling that fallibility is an universal attribute of humanity, and that the campaign of the flying squadron under Schley on the southern coast of Cuba is to be judged by results, rather than on technical points of no real importance. For instance, the major report declares that Schley should have obeyed the navy department's orders; Dewey does not mention the point. He knows, and from experience, that a commander, confronted with conditions of which the department was in ignorance, must be allowed latitude of action. He secured it for himself at Manila Bay by cutting the cable and thus isolating himself from direct interference with his daily movements. He says nothing of the retrograde movement, without doubt assuming that, whether the outcome showed it to be wise or not, Schley at that time felt it the proper thing to do.

It is a matter of regret that the board of inquiry should not have been able to make an unanimous report. As it is, we may look for another chapter of the controversy. It will probably be taken up in Congress, and an effort be made to have an investigation by that body. The recommendation of the board of inquiry that the matter be dropped is a wise one, and should be adopted. As "the immortal J. N." used to say, "each side is right from its own standpoint." The one is technical and official; the other finds its verdict on the results obtained. There is no doubt the vast majority of the American people agree fully with Admiral Dewey, and that he will regain, through his common-sense manner of viewing the controversy, much of the popular favor which he lost upon his return to the United States.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

The opponents in Congress of the shipping bill do not seem eager to take up the argument against it of Sir Christopher Furness. That gentleman is the owner of five British shipyards, and he declares the United States should not pay subsidies to encourage an American merchant marine. The interview containing this statement has been printed in pamphlet form, and sent out to the newspapers of the country by the free trade Reform Club of New York.

Sir Christopher declares that the great activity in American shipyards proves that no subsidy is needed. But he does not also state the fact that these ships are building for the lake and the coastwise trade, in which the competition of foreign vessels is not allowed. The lake and coastwise trade is therefore fully protected.

He also says we do not need any more ships on the ocean, as American manufacturers and exporters do not complain of any lack of vessels to carry their goods to any port in the world. But he either conceals the fact, or is ignorant of it, that our manufacturers are obliged to ship their exports to Europe, and there reship them, in order to reach the most important ports in South America, and other parts of the world. The assertion that they are satisfied with a condition which adds much to the cost of transportation is absurd as well as untrue.

Mr. E. J. Gibson, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, answers Sir Christopher Furniss' argument by quoting Sir Thomas Sutherland, who is at the head of the largest British steamship company—the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation company, known better to travelers as the "P. & O. line." Sir Thomas testified before a parliamentary committee that his company receives a total of $1,715,000 per year subsidy from the British government, and said: "I have no hesitation in saying that without subsidy no steamers such as we employ for mail service would ever be built for the Eastern trade." Mr. Gibson adds:

Sir Thomas further testified as follows: "If a subsidy was not granted for the postal service the postal service would simply cease to exist. We could not carry on a mail service at all without it. If our mail service ceased and the service went into the hands of the French and Germans it would be a blow to the commercial prestige of this country which no one could possibly estimate." And yet the free traders in the United States and Sir Christopher Furness, the man who owns five British shipyards, tell our people that we do not need to have ships to carry our mails or even our merchandise. But the British goverment does not look at it in that light. And that is why it has paid out since 1850 $250,000,000 in subsidies to its shipping and still continues to pay heavy subsidies, although it has the immense advantage of having control largely of the world's carrying trade, of having cheap skilled labor and all the means to retain that trade.

But while it keeps up the payment of subsidies it advises the United States not to take that course. That advice is, of course, wholly disinterested and is like Cobden's advice that we ought to adopt free trade.

The absurdity of the position of Sir Christopher Furness lies in the fact that Great Britain has built up an enormous shipping busines by a liberal subsidy system, has no intention of abandoning that system, owners of British ships say they cannot get along without it, and at the same time they solemnly declare that the United States should not pay subsidies. Meanwhile, only 6 per cent of our foreign trade is carried in American vessels, the other 94 per cent going by ships built and owned abroad.

LAZINESS THE CAUSE.

The communistic experiment at Ruskin, Tennessee, proved a failure, but the reasons therefor have not been given until now. Mr. Walter G. Davis, in Guntin's Magazine for December, says it was entirely due to the fact that "the communal life made the people lazy." That is the natural and unavoidable result. There is always a proportion of indolent, improvident and unskillful persons. The skillful and industrious get tired of supporting these shirks, and quit. That ends the experiment.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty has been ratified. It abrogates the old Clayton Bulwer convention of 1850, which tied the hands of the United States in the matter of exercising absolute control over and of defending the Nicaraguan canal. The small negative vote in the Senate reflects the overwhelming public sentiment in the United States in favor of the provisions of the new treaty. The opposition was remarkably weak in argument, as is seen by the speech of Teller, of Colorado. His plea was that, considering the situation of England, it would have been possible "to secure a treaty which would give entire satisfaction"—and then explained what he meant by saying that a mere abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would have been sufficient.

This is simply that form of public utterance which is known as "twisting the tail of the British lion"—an appeal to the old, hereditary antipathy to England which exists, in a constantly diminishing degree, among the less intelligent classes of the American people. It excites nothing but contempt in the minds of all who keep abreast of the times, and see the absurdity of trying to keep alive, in this day and generation, the old prejudices against the England of the Revolution and the war of 1812. England has yielded all that was necessary, all that the United States really wanted, and all that we should demand, in honor and international comity.

The way is now open for the construction of an American canal—built by American enterprise, under the sole control of the United States, with ample power to defend it in case of war. The next step is to pass a bill authorizing the commencement of the great work. Nicaragua is ready to lease to this government in perpetuity a strip of territory six miles wide, from ocean to ocean, along the route of the proposed waterway. Let Congress take up this new duty in the same broad-minded spirit that the Senate exhibited in the ratification of the treaty, and provide the ways and means for this mighty work. Political lines were hardly in evidence in the vote on ratification. The six men who voted in the negative are not those whom the country recognizes as either statesmen or national leaders. The nation has cause to feel proud that they were so few.

WHAT THE TREATY MEANS.

Senator Lodge is an important member of the committee on foreign relations, and appears to be in charge of the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty. His interpretation of the provisions of that convention is therefore to be deemed authoritative, and to express not only the consensus of opinion of the committee, but without doubt that of the President and Secretary Hay. Mr. Lodge interprets the three clauses which have been subjected to attack by the Senate opposers of the treaty as follows:

1. The right to fortify. The original Hay-Pauncefote treaty incorporated Rule 7 of the Suez code, which provides that "no fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal, or the water adjacent." This restriction is deliberately omitted from the present treaty. Mr. Lodge understands the omission of the restriction that gives the United States is left free to fortify the canal in case it should ever be desirable so to do.

2. The neutrality of the canal in time of a war to which we may be a party. The former treaty as proposed provided in the first rule, under Article II, that "the canal shall be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations." The words "in time of war as in times of peace," have now been eliminated from the text of the treaty; and Mr. Lodge interprets the omission as practically leaving the United States government the sole interpreter of the rules, free to do what it pleases with the canal in time of war.

3. The new stipulation that no change of sovereignty or of the international relations of the countries traversed by the canal shall affect the general principle of neutralization, or modify our obligations under this treaty. Mr. Lodge said that this merely meant that if the United States government ever came into possession of the territory it would live up to the bargain. That is to say, we suppose, that the right to fortify and the right to deal as we please with the canal in time of war against us being part of the bargain as it is now, we therefore merely pledge ourselves to grant equal privileges to all nations in time of peace.

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

The Philippine tariff problem, precipitated upon Congress by the recent decision of the United States supreme court, has been taken up in the House without loss of time. Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, has presented for the consideration of his Republican colleagues a brief bill applying the duties imposed by the Dingley law to goods entering the United States from the Philippine islands, and applying the Philippine commission's schedule to goods entering the island ports, with a rebate on articles from the United States that have already paid an internal revenue tax in this country.

It is understood that Secretary Root has a bill almost completed, but it will not clash with the Payne measure, as in essentials the two are the same, and the difference in details can be easily settled. The principal one of these is as to the rebate, but this will be probably resolved in favor of Mr. Payne's bill. As the Philippines need revenue, there is a greater requirement at the present moment for a speedy enactment than for a scientific measure, and it will not be long until the necessary legislation will be had.

MARCONI'S TRIUMPH.

Marconi has accomplished an epoch-marking feat in receiving signals by wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic. Standing by his instrument at St. Johns, Newfoundland, he heard the agreed signal—three dots, the telegraphic letter S—again and again, and on successive days, transmitted from the station on the coast of Cornwall, England, 1,700 miles distant.

This was simply a test; but it demonstrates the possibility of full and free transoceanic transmission by his wireless method, quite as much as the famous message — "What hath God wrought?"—the first over Prof. Morse's experimental line from Baltimore to Washington, contained the promise and potency of the present telegraphic system.

There is much to be done to make a success of wireless telegraphy over such great distances. Special instruments must be constructed, electric machinery of great power must be installed; but these are mere details. The system will not have to grow to success by long and careful experimentation, and the invention of newer devices, as was the case in the development of ordinary telegraphy from the rude instruments of Morse to the modern quadruplex telegraph, with currents generated by dynamos of the latest pattern.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Schley Court.

The Schley Court of Inquiry has found Rear Admiral Schley culpable in eleven of the charges contained in the precept. Owing to lapse of time no recommendation for further action is made. The court finds Schley negligent, disobedient, vacillating, dilatory, lacking in enterprise, and while at one point saying he was courageous in battle, says in another: "The turn of the Brooklyn was made to avoid getting her into dangerous proximity to the Spanish vessels." In short, Schley's entire course, from the departure from Key West to the Hodgson newspaper controversy, is condemned. Dewey, on the other hand, says his movements were made with all possible dispatch considering the importance of keeping bunkers well filled and the squadron as a unit, that the blockades both of Santiago and Cienfuegos were effective, and finally: "Commodore Schley was the senior officer of our squadron off Santiago when the Spanish squadron escaped on the morning of July 3, 1898. He was in absolute command and is entitled to the credit due such commanding officer for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships."

Congress in Action.

Congress is now getting in shape for legislative work. The composition of the two most important committees in the House, the Ways and Means and Appropriations committees, is regarded as giving indication of the general policy to be followed by the Speaker in reorganizing the committees. On both committees the Republican representation is increased by one and that of the Democrats reduced by one. It is expected that the same plan will be followed where possible in other cases. The general line of policy to be followed by the majority in legislation has not as yet been clearly indicated. It seems likely, however, that a new ship subsidy bill will be pressed for enactment, and that something will be done in the direction of still further regulating immigration in the direction of restriction. There seems to be a growing demand for a more thorough process of sifting the undesirable elements from among those coming to our shores, and it is likely that legislation looking to that end will find favor. As regards reciprocity, the outlook seems at present rather hazy. It is one thing to advocate reciprocity in general terms; it is another thing to secure the consent of parties in interest to a lowering of existing tariff rates.

Reciprocity With Cuba.

There is one direction in the demand for some measure of reciprocity which may be found too insistent to be ignored or even long delayed. We refer to the case of Cuba. It will be remembered that the President in his message suggested that there were weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy of reciprocity should be held to have a peculiar application to that island, and he directed attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. The subject is one which way well command the early attention of the senate, when the treaty-making power can be again exercised as between the United States and Cuba. In the meantime, however, the situation in Cuba appears to call for special and speedy action by congress. The condition of affairs in the island is such as to excite serious misgivings, and it may be that upon the action taken now may depend the question of the bankruptcy or solvency of the population.

Carnegie's Ten Millions.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, whose benefactions for literary and educational purposes have given his name as much prominence among philanthropists as it formerly held in the in industrial world, offered last week a donation of $10,000,000 to the United States for the purpose of establishing in Washington a university for higher education. As far as can be gathered from the accounts at hand, it is Mr. Carnegie's intention to make a gift after the fashion of that made by the founder of the Smithsonian institution. The proposed university is to be devoted exclusively to post-graduate work. This offer of Mr. Carnegie has not yet been laid before congress, owing to the fact that in terms the donation is of bonds of the United States Steel corporation to the amount named. The President appears to take the view that the acceptance of bonds of a corporation might lead to complications and might subject the government to embarrassment. It is understood to be Mr. Roosevelt's desire that the bonds be converted into cash, so that all possible embarrassment may be avoided, and he is now in correspondence with Mr. Carnegie in relation to the matter. The result of the correspondence will be awaited with interest.

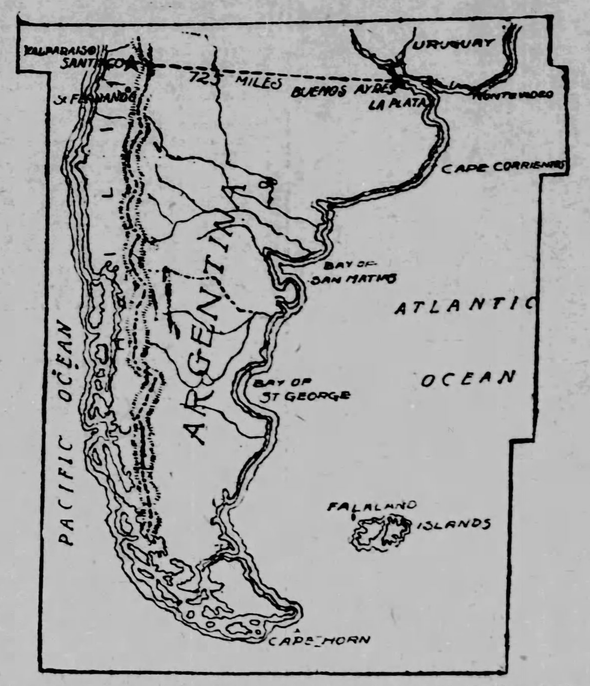
Philippine Tariff.

Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, on Friday last presented the majority report on a tariff bill for the Philippine Islands. The bill provides for the application of the Dingley rates on shipments from the islands to this country. The Democrats presented a hot minority report. After a short consideration the house determined to take up the bill Tuesday morning and vote on it at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon of this week.

Civil Service Law.

Little by little the civil service law is being buttressed by administrative regulations. Several amendments to the rules were approved by the President this week which go to strengthen the reform system and give it a sanction. One of the amended rules provides that government officers and employees shall give sworn testimony before the civil service commission when required to do so in connection with its investigations. Another amendment provides that where an appointing officer declines to make a regular appointment from a register containing less than three names, and insists on making a temporary appointment, the selection shall be made from such register. Of most immediate practical importance, however, is an amendment providing that whenever the commission shall find that any person is holding a position in the civil service in violation of the law and rules it shall, after notice to the person affected, certify to the head of the proper department information of the violation, and that if such person be not dismissed within thirty days the commission shall give notice of the facts to the proper disbursing and auditing officers, who shall not then permit to be paid to such person any salary or wages accruing after the receipt of such notice. These amendments have the effect in a general way of limiting still further the discretion of appointing officers and of throwing increased difficulties in the way of violations of the civil service law. The last-mentioned one applies the powerful sanction of a disallowance of salary in case of improper entry into the service; perhaps the most weighty that can be interposed.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN CHILE AND ARGENTINA



The cables from South America bring disjointed tidings of a quarrel between Chile and the Argentine Republic over their boundary line. That boundary is marked by the north and south dotted line in the above map. This line is highest portion of the Andes mountains, and a portion of the territory in dispute is composed of high mountain plateaus—sterile, and inaccessible, save by the mountain roads which cross the mountain backbone of the continent.

The quarrel is the outcome of a long series of aggressions on the part of Chile, not only against Argentina, but Peru and Bolivia as well. As the result of the war with Peru, in which Chile was victorious, the latter compelled Peru to relinquish her two southern provinces for a term of years, at the end of that time to decide, by vote, whether they should remain permanently a part of Chile, or revert to Peru. The time has long expired, but Chile has taken no steps to fulfill her treaty obligation by ordering a vote. The weakness of Peru is all that has prevented a renewal of war over this matter.

Chile has also been involved in a boundary dispute with Bolivia, which is not yet finally settled. Now she has been "inching along" upon the plateaus of the Andes, and Argentina claims that she is endeavoring to absorb territory which rightfully belongs to herself. If war should be the outcome, the two countries would find themselves pretty evenly matched. Both have long seacoasts, and their naval forces are as follows: Argentina has four coast-defense armored vessels, five armored cruisers, three second-class cruisers of high speed, seven smaller cruisers, four destroyers and twenty-two torpedo boats. Chile has five armor-clads, two second-class and two third-class cruisers, eleven gunboats, four 30-knot destroyers and nineteen torpedo boats.

As to land forces, the Argentine army, on a peace footing, numbers 21,575 officers and men; that of Chile, 19,750 officers and men. Argentina has a much larger area and one-fourth more population than her rival, her total being approximately 4,000,000, and that of Chile 3,000,000. Argentina's area is 1,113,849 square miles; that of Chile, 290,829 square miles. So it is seen that both have a good nucleus, in army and navy for the development of powerful armies and navies should the present dispute end in war.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

INDEPENDENCE HALL'S VISITORS

People From the Four Corners of the Globe Make Pilgrimages to the American Shrine of Liberty.

"I can always tell a foreigner the moment he comes in that door," said Superintendent Rice, of Independence hall, yesterday. "Upon entering, an American seldom removes his hat, and he walks with an assured step of an owner of the place. The citizen of the United States is apt to carry himself a trifle straighter; in fact, he seems to have a sort of pride in himself as a representative of the people; but he has less reverence for the place itself than the visitors from other nations.

"Of all the people who come, the Japanese are the most politely inquiring, and look upon the relics with the most respect, although the English seem to have a wholesome regard for the mementoes of the men who had stamina enough to beard the British lion in his den."

Very few Philadelphians make even a yearly pilgrimage to Independence hall, writes "Mac," in the Philadelphia Press. In fact, a few days ago at a dinner party composed of representative men, it was found that not one had been near the historic old place since 1876. The people of this city are satisfied to know their treasure is well kept, and while they would soon clamor if any harm should come to a stick or stone in the building, yet they allow patriotic feeling to be sunk in the cares of everyday life.

Who does visit Independence hall?

Although the visitors' book is only inscribed with about one visitor in four, yet perhaps a good average can be taken from its pages. "During the month of November the visitors begin to fall off," said the special officer in charge. "In spring and summer we have our largest number, and they come from every point of the globe."

From the first day of November to the first day of December, 2,125 people registered at Independence hall. Besides these were a few women who allowed themselves to be tacked on their husbands' signature, as "and wife." Every state in the Union was represented except New Hampshire and South Caroline. The largest number comes from New York, which heads the list with 136 visitors. Only two people are registered from Louisiana, which is the smallest state registration during the month. Washington state sent 30 pilgrims to the shrine, and Alaska seven. California swells the list by 50, and Canada is the home of 75 Englishmen who paid their respects to the old bell which rang out liberty from the British yoke.

Thirty-five people from England wrote their names on the book during the month; of these fifteen were from London. The most distinguished English visitor, however, Sir Henry Irving, did not leave his signature. Nine people proclaimed Japan as their birthplace.

A. Pelika, from St. Petersburg, Russia, put his name on the visitors' book on November 6, and during the month there were visitors from Scotland, Germany, Algeria, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Nova Scotia, Ireland, Brazil, France, Orange Free State, China, Central America, Trinidad, India, and the Transvaal.

The old saying that the world is small is illustrated by four signatures following each other on the 14th of the month: Mrs. E. P. Danforth came from San Francisco, Luis Lowner called Honduras home, Margaret Ogilvie Fletcher registered from Scotland, and Nanette Henkle from Calcutta, India.

On the 30th were registered a number of autographs with either Annapolis or West Point given as residence, showing that football did not engross the whole mind of some of Uncle Sam's cadets and middies on that eventful day.

On the 18th of the month, James Orr, M. P., from Ireland, registered and on the same day George H. Hines, of Portland, Oregon, wrote under the head "Remarks," "On the Pacific coast since 1853, and absent from my native place, Philadelphia, fifty-three years."

George Russell, of Newark, N. J., writes on November 27, "Prouder than ever of my country and my citizenship."

R. Duke Hay, of Winston, wants it to be known that he is fourth cousin of John Pierce, and a benighted citizen of Detroit wishes to go to fame as "the human telescope," whatever that may be. The only street number written during the month was that of a gentleman who resides on Euclid avenue, in Cleveland. He did not propose to have any one think he lived anywhere else than upon Cleveland's most fashionable street.

N. Ferrar Davidson, of Toronto, signs himself as "the president of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Canada." The smallest signature on the book during the month is that of A. B. Smith, of London, Eng. One almost needs a magnifying glass to read the tiny, but beautiful chirography. The largest autograph is that of Marie Camille Bayless, of West Haven, O., who covers three whole lines with her romantic name.

Even such a humdrum thing as the Visitors' Book at Independence Hall will furnish very interesting reading to one who looks at it intelligently, and a little while ago it helped to furnish a position in the Philadelphia postoffice to one deserving woman.

The lady who is the widow of a clergyman with two small sons to support was preparing herself for the civil service examination and day after day she came to the register and timed herself by reading the names on its pages. She became very proficient in deciphering signatures quickly and attributes to her study much of her success in getting the coveted position.

"Do you never have people who cause you annoyance?" was asked of Superintendent Rice. "Not often," was the answer, "and one of the peculiar things about it is the fact that in all the years I have been here I have never had a bit of trouble with a man. The only ones who have not treated the place respectfully and with becoming deference, have been women. However, these annoyances have been few and far between."

METALLIC HOLDER FOR ROLLS OF COIN

When a bank clerk gets hold of a package of coin he can generally tell without opening it the denomination of the coins and the value of the package, but the average man wants to open the case and count the coins the first thing

to be sure they are all right. This is where the advantage of the coin holder shown in the accompanying illustration is apparent, as it is unnecessary when money is secured with this device to open the binder to ascertain either the denomination or number of the coins. It is also much more durable than the paper package, and is capable of re-use almost without limit. To insert the coins into the retainer the spring wire at the top is lifted to release it from the loop formed by the wire. As the loose end falls back the coins are inserted, when the end is again drawn forward and snapped in position over the raised curve of the wire, which fastens the coins securely in place. The inventor is William H. Chaddock, of Allegan, Mich.

Current Events.

Main building at Wooster university, Ohio, burned, causing loss of $250,000.

American Federation of Catholic societies organized at Cincinnati by adopting a constitution and bylaws.

Ewald Eichorn, a farmer near Duquoin, Ia., blindfolded, bound hand and foot and beaten to death by robbers.

Congress shies at the proffered $10,000,000 gift from Carnegie because it consists of stock in the steel trust, and chance of the offer to cash or United States bonds is predicted.

Transcontinental roads, especially the Southern Pacific, making a hard fight to prevent the senate confirming the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Two or three northwestern senators leading the opposition.

Lieutenant Commander Lucien Young relieved of his post as captain of the Port of Havana because of indiscreet statements about the ability of Cubans for self-government.

General Funston and Governor Taft are to return home from the Philippines on sick leave.

Big Newfoundland dog, playfully seeking stick of candy in hands of 4-year-old New York boy, frightens the child to death.

Mme. Nordica takes steps to prosecute claim against government for $1,000,000 of which ancestor was despoiled by French privateers.

Third-rail electric railroad to be constructed between New York and Philadelphia, on which it is expected a speed of 80 miles an hour will be made.

President of Pennsylvania road confirmed report the company would build a tunnel under the Hudson river to secure entrance to New York.

Filipino who killed, cooked and ate a companion, sentenced to hang by a court martial in the department of the Visayas.

Chicago men granted franchise for electric railway connecting Indian Territory mining towns.

State department planning to send young men to China to study the language and act as interpreters for consuls.

Revolt in Leyte subdued by American troops and ports to be reopened.

President reappointed Interstate Commerce Commissioner Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont.

Large supply of Porto Rico linen ordered for use in the White house.

House committee on public buildings and grounds nearly swamped by bills for erection of government structures.

Colonels C. C. Hood, Sixteenth Infantry, and Theodore J. Wint, Sixth Cavalry, likely to be made Brigadier Generals.

Historical mirror bought by John Adams when Vice President restored to its place in the Vice President's room.

Executive committee of the G. A. R. National Council of Administration selected Washington as the place of the next national encampment.

Senate Committee on Isthmian Canal authorized favorable report on Senator Morgan's bill for acquiring Nicaraguan right of way.

Senate agrees to the House resolution providing for a holiday recess from Dec 19 to January 6.

J. Pierpont Morgan advanced between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 to save a prominent mercantile house from failure, the suspension of which would have hurt the stock market.

Miss Emma King, of Brooklyn, who permitted herself to be inoculated with bovine tuberculosis germs, said to have developed the disease, thus disproving Dr. Koch's theory.

New methods of construction to be used in digging the Pennsylvania tunnel under the Hudson River. Tubes to be run under soft mud.

Wisconsin Live Stock Sanitary board adopted new rules to prevent spread of bovine tuberculosis.

Four policy-shops in New York were raided and the "king" and sixteen of his men arrested red-handed. Documents involving big Tammany politicians were also seized.

Litigation over the will of Cornelius Van Shaick Roosevelt ended in New York. He left a $2,000,000 estate, of which the President, a nephew, will receive $150,000.

Secretary Hay selected to deliver the oration on McKinley at the Congressional memorial services.

Congressman Foss introduced bill for organization of a national naval reserve.

House committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce unanimously recommended the Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill.

Senator Aldrich introduces bills to lessen inconvenience of extension of bank charters.

The American navy, according to Commander Clover, naval attache at London, is not to be compared with those of European powers and practically of little consequence. British navy far stronger than generally believed.

Mrs. Bonine is acquitted of the murder of Ayres and is cheered by Washington street crowds as she leaves the court room.

United States Steel Corporation adopts merit system for its 2,000 employes on the great lakes, officers of steamers to be made small stockholders.

American Federation of Labor in convention at Scranton votes to increase per capita tax to establish big defense fund for use in case of strikes.

Inventory of personal estate of Pierre Lorillard is filed at Trenton, N. J., showing holdings of the value of $1,797,820.

Robbers wrecked the bank at Sturgis, Ky., with dynamite, and escaped with $3,000, which had been placed there to pay the employes of the coal mines.

Fires at Chicago Sunday morning caused indirectly by the intense cold, caused a loss of $220,000 and drove nearly 100 persons half dressed into the streets at Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue. Sixty persons compelled to seek fire escape. Lincoln car barns destroyed.

Ship owners on the great lakes planning to build smaller vessels, because boats that can be unloaded in one day are more profitable.

Gulf Coast Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. to build a ship yard at Mobile, Ala., which will cost $3,000,000. First plant of the kind on the gulf.

Great preparations under way for Christmas at the White House. It will be an old-fashioned affair, with Christmas tree, a family dinner and presents for everybody.

Wives of Cabinet officers held meeting to consider changing social precedents, but Mrs. Roosevelt advised them to stick to the present arrangement.

Nine persons killed and many injured in a head-end collision of Illinois passenger and freight trains between Irene and Perryville, Ill. The wrecked cars caught fire and those not killed instantly roasted to death.

Heavy storm of wind, rain and snow which swept over Pennsylvania, New York and other eastern states caused damage reaching up into the millions. Several lives lost.

Admiral Schley placed his case in Attorney Isidor Rayner's hands and will do as he advises.

Schooner driven ashore near Atlantic City, N. J., after its crew of 32 had had a terrific battle with a storm for two days.

Work on the St. Louis Exposition will be begun on next Friday, the anniversary of the Louisiana purchase.

Official announcement comes from Mexico that the pan-American congress breaks up without accomplishing results. The question of compulsory arbitration, insisted upon by several South American states, caused the split.

According to an electrical paper, the capital invested in the telephone business is $850,000,000.

Manila experienced an earthquake shock which lasted 45 seconds and extended over a wide area. People rushed from their homes in fright.

Lake Carriers' association cited to shipping disasters during year as reason of government control of dangerous lake waterways.

Manufacturers of copper wire, following the action of the trust, have cut prices. Brass manufacturers are expected to announce a similar reduction.

John P. Altgeld, speaking to Ann Arbor students on anarchism, says talk is world's safety valve and seldom breeds violence.

New York court holds hotel-keeper liable for loss of jewels stolen from guest, who kept them in room on assurance that they would be safe there.

Congressman Burton said rivers and harbors appropriations will not be excessive this session.

Secretary G

Publishers' Column

NASBY LETTERS.

Slightly Damaged--At Less Than Cost--Last Chance to Obtain a Copy of This Book.

We have on hand a few hundred copies of The Nasby Letters, the covers of which are slightly damaged. We offer them to our readers at the very low price of twenty cents each. As the postage is 8 cents, it really leaves us but 12 cents for the book, which is far less than the cost of making. The damage is entirely on the covers, and in most cases very slight. The reading matter is all right.

As this book will never be published again, this the last opportunity anyone will ever have to obtain a copy of the famous Nasby Letters at any price. Order at once, if you desire a copy.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Choice Winter Reading.

This season The Blade has made arrangements to furnish its readers with a very choice selection of the most popular publications of this country at a very low price. You cannot afford to be without plenty of good reading matter this winter when it can be obtained at less than the wholesale rates to news agents.

Send for our list.

THE BLADE.

HIGH GRADE SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE.

New Goods--New Prices.

We offer our readers this season a new and very handsome beaded pattern of silver-plated tableware. Our prices are very low, and there is no reason why every family who takes The Blade should not be well supplied with handsome tableware.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

These goods are manufactured by the genuine Rogers' Bros., and their stamp is on each article. If you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

Prices.

½ doz. teaspoons	$1.00
½ doz. tablespoons	2.00
½ doz. dessert spoons	1.75
Butter knife	.50
Sugar shell	.85
Gravy ladle	.50
½ doz. knives and forks, beaded handles	3.00
½ doz. knives and forks, plain handles	3.65

These goods will be sent by open mail or express, charges prepaid by us, at purchaser's risk. If you desire goods sent by registered mail, remit 8 cents additional. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

PRICES:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One-half dozen table spoons	2.25
One dozen table spoons	.30
Butter Knife	.25
Sugar Shell	

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and cold brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33--For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 10-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1--Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2--Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3--Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions--as the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2179--Isabel Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. Black point d'esprit over taffeta is the material used for this design. It offers many suggestions for renovating half worn waists. It is a simple high necked affair having the lace fulled over the lining. A large rosette of gauze in delicate tone is combined with a smart bow of black velvet ribbon. The sleeves are

the full mousquetaire made either with or without a lining.

2182--Florinne Frock.

Sizes for 10 and 12 years. The Florinne frock is suitable for ten and twelve-year-old girls. It is an extremely simple combination of red and black, although it may be developed in any other color or

in plaid. The lining of the waist is tight-fitting, and over it is the trimmed waist-coat effect, over which the waist itself blouses in the simplest manner imaginable, and then is surmounted by a fancy collar.

1487--Roosevelt Lounging or Smoking Jacket.

Sizes medium and large. The prettiest sort of lounging jackets admit of perfect ease and comfort. They are easy to cut and make and no one need hesitate to make one. Cloth and silk are the materials used, with quilted satin for the

lining. The collar, cuffs and pocket-laps are faced with any preferred material and the fastening is a loop of braid and buttons.

2168--Brewster Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40. This design will work out well in any of the novelty goods, the French popiin and the camel's hair, both of which are so popular. The Brewster waist is laid in plaits or tucks front and back, and it fastens in the back. The front is black guipure laid over cream silk. The velvet ribbon is

drawn through openings in the waist that are finished by either binding or by elaborate buttonhole stitching, as indicated in the design. The bows of velvet are especially chic, and are made first and sewed to place. The sleeve is also tucked.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

SOUTHERN COAL FAMINE.

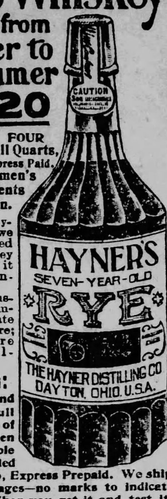
Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 14.--Local coal men who supply textile industries in the Carolinas, offer little encouragement of relief from the threatened coal famine. The Southern Railway's order confiscating coal for its own use, materially reduces the supply, and the prevailing car famine adds to the trouble. Reports of two of the largest companies having offices here, stated last night that they were powerless to furnish more than one-fourth the coal needed by their Carolina customers. If the Pocahontas field can not make up the deficiency, there must be a partial, if not a complete shut down of many of the large plants

Pure Whiskey

Direct from Distiller to Consumer

$3.20 FOUR Full Quarts, Express Paid.

Saves Middlemen's Profits. Prevents Adulteration.



FOR thirty-three years we have distilled the best whiskey made and sold it direct to consumers.

We have thousands of customers in every state and want more; we therefore make the following

Proposition:

We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages--no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

REFERENCES:--Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, or any of the Express Companies.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.

226-232 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO.

305-307 S. Seventh St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. S.--Orders for Ariz., Col., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be for 20 qts., by freight, prepaid.

We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.--ED.

THE BOARD'S FINDINGS IN THE SCHLEY CASE

THE COURT'S FINDING.

Admirals Benham and Ramsey Condemn Schley on the following points:

1--That he should have proceeded with the utmost dispatch to Ceinfuegos and maintained a close blockade.

2--That he should have endeavored to have obtained information of the Spanish squadron there.

3--That he should not have made the retrograde movement.

4--That he should have proceeded to Santiago with dispatch.

5--That he should have obeyed the Department's orders.

6--That he should have endeavored to capture the Spanish vessels in Santiago.

7--That he did not do his utmost to destroy the Colon.

8--That he caused the squadron to lose distance in the loop of the Brooklyn.

9--That he thereby caused the Texas to back.

10--That he did injustice to Hodgson.

11--That his conduct in the campaign was characterized by vaccillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise.

12--That his official reports of the battle were misleading and inaccurate.

Admirals Benham and Ramsey admit:

1--That his conduct during the battle was self-possessed, and that he encouraged in his own person his subordinate officers and men.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S DECISION.

1--That the passage to Cienfuegos was made with all dispatch.

2--That, in view of the coal supply, the blockade of Cienfuegos was effective.

3--That he allowed the Adulla to enter Cienfuegos to get information.

4--That his passage to Santiago was with as much dispatch as possible, keeping the squadron together.

5--That the blockade of Santiago was effective; and finally

6--That he was the senior officer off Santiago, in absolute command, and entitled to the credit due for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships.

Washington, Dec. 14.--The most prolonged, interesting and important tribunal ever held in this country came to a close yesterday, having in open and secret session lasted three months, less one week, when Secretary Long was handed the findings of the court of inquiry which inquired into the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley during the Santiago campaign.

For seven weeks the court heard testimony, and for fully a month it deliberated upon that mass of evidence, finally reaching the conclusions announced. The result was a complete surprise, and it is probable that no prophesy has approached the truth. Instead of one report there are two. Both are signed by George Dewey, president, and Wm. Sam C. Lemly, as judge advocate. This is a form said to be recognized in all courts of inquiry, the signatures of the other members not being necessary. But it is explained that Admiral Dewey signed the second report, a minority report, to express his qualification of or dissent from the views expressed by the court, comprising beside himself Admirals Benham and Ramsay, in the first report.

It is said at the navy department that there will be no further proceedings in this celebrated case on the department's initiative. Secretary Long and Judge Advocate Lemly positively decline to discuss the findings in any phase. The secretary received the reports at 5 o'clock last evening, and he has not yet acted upon them. It is probable he will simply append his signature with the word "approved" to the whole record. The court itself recommends no further proceedings, owing to the lapse of time.

A representative of The Associated Press conveyed the first information of the findings of the court to Admiral Schley. He was seated in the public reception room of a hotel, chatting with friends and several newspaper men, and evinced no signs of nervousness over the outcome.

When the conclusions of Admiral Dewey were read to him, Admiral Schley showed his pleasure, and it was evident from his manner that he regarded the statement from Admiral Dewey as a vindication of his cause. He declined to make any statement concerning the court's findings, and excusing himself from the little company which had gathered about him, went to his apartments, where Mrs. Schley had been anxiously awaiting to hear the court's decision. Later the official copy was brought to the hotel by a messenger from the navy department.

The reports are as follows:

Court of Inquiry, McLean Building, No. 1517 H street, N. W., Washington, December 13, 1901.

The court having, by authority of the navy department, occupied rooms Nos. 9 and 10, McLean building, No. 1517 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C., while deliberating upon its proceedings, and the members thereof having assembled daily since Monday, November 11, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, and having concluded the investigation, reports its proceedings and the testimony taken, with a full and detailed statement of all the pertinent facts which it deems to be established thereby, with its opinion and recommendation in the premises.

Facts--The flying squadron, consisting of the Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas and Scorpion, under the command of Commodore Schley, U. S. N., sailed from Key West about 8 a. m. of May 19, 1898, with orders from the navy department and from the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic station, to proceed with dispatch (utmost) off Cienfuegos to capture the enemy off that port, if possible, or to blockade him, and to maintain the blockade as close as possible.

The flying squadron arrived off Cienfuegos on the morning of May 22, and established a blockade. During the day the ships lay off the port at various distances in no particular order. At night they formed in a column of vessels, headed off shore, and moved along at sufficient speed for keeping positions. The small vessels performed picket duty in shore of the large ships.

Commodore Schley did not proceed with utmost dispatch off Cienfuegos and blockade that port as close as possible.

At 10 o'clock a. m. May 22 the Dupont arrived at Cienfuegos with a dispatch from the commander-in-chief, dated Key West, May 20, 1898, which informed Commodore Schley of the probability of the Spanish squadron being in Santiago de Cuba, and ordered him to hold Cienfuegos until the receipt of more positive information.

At 1:30 p. m., May 22, the Iowa arrived at Cienfuegos, and at 5 p. m. of the same date the Scorpion left Cienfuegos for Santiago.

At 8:15 a. m. of May 23, Commodore Schley received by the dispatch vessel Hawk the following dispatch and memorandums from the commander-in-chief:

Dispatch (No. 8), dated Key West May 21, 1898, which stated that the Spanish squadron was probably at Santiago, and ordered Commodore Schley, if he was satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos, to "proceed with all dispatch, but cautiously, to Santiago de Cuba, and, if the enemy is there, blockade him in that port."

A memorandum dated off Havana, May 21, 1898, which directed Commodore Schley to mask his movements in leaving Cienfuegos.

A memorandum which stated that a good landing place had been found by Commander McCalla thirteen and one-half miles west of Savanilla Point, communicated with the insurgents, landed stores for them, learned that the Spanish squadron was not in the harbor of Cienfuegos, rejoined the squadron at 5:30 p. m., and reported to Commodore Schley the same afternoon.

After the receipt of this information Commodore Schley wrote a dispatch to the commander-in-chief, in which he stated: "I shall move eastward to-morrow." He also wrote a dispatch to the commandant of the naval base at Key West, in which he stated:

"As it is not found practicable to coal the Texas from the collier here where there is so much swell, I shall proceed tomorrow off Santiago de Cuba, being embarrassed, however, by the Texas short coal supply, and her inability to coal in the open sea. I shall not be able to remain off that port owing to the general short coal supply of squadron, so will proceed to the vicinity of Nicholas Mole, where the water is smooth, and can coal Texas and other ships with what may remain in collier."

No work was apparently in progress on the fortifications of Cienfuegos while Commodore Schley was off that port.

No efforts were ever made by Commodore Schley to communicate with the insurgents to discover whether the Spanish squadron was in the harbor of Cienfuegos prior to the morning of May 24.

Signal lights were displayed on the shore on the nights of May 22 and May 23, but Commodore Schley had no information which enabled him to interpret them.

Before sailing from Cienfuegos Commodore Schley received reliable information that ships could be coaled in the vicinity of Cape Cruz and in Gonaives channel.

The flying squadron, with the exception of the Castine sailed from Cienfuegos about 5 p. m. of May 24, the heavy ships in column of vessels, the light ships on the right flank. At 10:10 a. m. of May 26 the light vessels were shifted to the part beam and the collier to the starboard beam.

Before midnight of May 24, owing to heavy rolling, the forward compartment of the Eagle filled with water, which reduced her speed.

On May 25 the wind was fresh from the eastward, the weather was bad, and the sea was heavy for small vessels. The squadron reduced its speed to enable the Eagle to remain with it.

On May 26 the weather improved, the wind veered to the westward, and became light, and the sea moderated.

At 1:20 p. m. Commodore Schley sent the Eagle to Port Antonio to coal, and then to return to Key West. At noon of May 25 the Eagle had sufficient coal to steam ten knots per hour for three days.

At 5:30 p. m. the squadron stopped about twenty-two miles to the southward of the port of Santiago, and was joined by the scouts Minneapolis, Yale, and St. Paul.

At 6 p. m., May 26, the engines of the collier Merrimac were temporarily disabled. The engines were changed to work "compound," and at 4:20 p. m. of May 27 she was able to make nine knots with her own steam. The broken parts of the engines were repaired on board the flagship, all repairs being completed at midnight of May 28. The Yale towed the Merrimac while disabled.

The commanding officer of the St. Paul visited the flagship, in obedience to signal, took with him a Cuban pilot, and had a conversation with Commodore Schley. Commodore Schley had no conversation with the senior commanding officer of the scouts, and obtained no positive information from the scouts regarding the Spanish squadron.

At 7:45 p. m., May 26, Commodore Schley changed the course of the flying squadron to the westward, and signaled to his squadron, "Destination Key West, via south side of Cuba and Yucatan channel, as soon as collier is ready; speed nine knots."

The squadron proceeded westward eighteen miles, stopped at 11:15 p. m. (the tow lines of the collier having parted), drifted until 2:40 p. m., May 27, resumed its westward course for twenty-three miles, stopped again at 7:15 p. m., and drifted until 1 p. m. of May 28.

At 9:30 a. m., May 27, the Harvard joined the flying squadron, and her commanding officer delivered to Commodore Schley the following dispatch, dated May 26, addressed by the department to the Harvard at St. Nicholas Mole, Haiti:

"Proceed at once and inform Schley and also the senior officer off Santiago de Cuba as follows: All department's information indicates the Spanish division is still at Santiago de Cuba. The department looks to you to ascertain fact and that the enemy, if therein, does not leave without a decisive action. Cubans familiar with Santiago de Cuba say that there is landing place five miles east of Morro or six miles from mouth of harbor, and that there insurgent probably will be found and not Spanish. From the surrounding heights can see every vessel in the port. As soon as ascertained, notify the department whether enemy is there. Could not squadron and also the Harvard coal from Merrimac, leeward Cape Cruz, Cuba; Gonaives, Haiti channel, or Mole, Haiti? The department will send coal immediately to Mole, Haiti. Report without delay situation at Santiago de Cuba."

This dispatch was answered by Commodore Schley about noon, May 27, as follows:

"Received dispatch of May 26, delivered by Harvard off Santiago de Cuba. Merrimac's engine is disabled, and she is helpless; am obliged to have her towed to Key West. Have been absolutely unable to coal the Texas, Marblehead, Vixen and Brooklyn from collier, owing to very rough seas and boisterous weather since leaving Key West. Brooklyn is the only one in squadron having more than sufficient coal to reach Key West. Impossible to remain off Santiago in present state of coal account of squadron. Not possible to coal leeward of Cape Cruz in summer owing to southwest winds. Harvard just reports to me she has only coal enough to reach Jamaica, and she will proceed to Port Royal also reports only small vessels could coal at Gonaives or Mole, Haiti. Minneapolis has only coal enough to reach Key West, and some of Yale, which will tow Merrimac. It is to be regretted that the department orders cannot be obeyed, earnestly as we have all striven to that end. I am forced to return to Key West via Yucatan passage for coal. Can ascertain nothing certain concerning enemy. Was obliged to send Eagle to Port Antonio, Jamaica, yesterday, as she had only twenty-seven tons coal on board. Will leave St. Paul here. Will require 2,500 tons of coal at Key West."

The coal supply of the vessels of the flying squadron at noon on May 27 was sufficient to have enabled them to steam at ten knots per hours; the Brooklyn for eleven and one-half days; the Iowa for seven and one-half days; Massachusetts, ten days; Texas, six and one-fourth days; Marblehead, three and one-fourth days; Vixen, eleven and one-half days.

Or to have remained on blockade duty off Santiago de Cuba--the Brooklyn for 26 days; Iowa, 16 days; Massachusetts, 20 days; Texas, 10 days; Marblehead, 3 days; Vixen, 24 days--and then steam to Cienfuegos, Haiti, or to Cape Cruz, Cuba, to coal.

At that date the flying squadron was accompanied by the collier Merrimac, containing 4,350 tons of coal.

The amount of coal required to completely fill the bunkers of the flying squadron on this same date was 2,750 tons.

The conditions of wind, sea and weather from noon on May 25 to June 1 were favorable for taking coal from a collier at sea off Santiago de Cuba.

The Iowa, Castine and Dupont coaled at Cienfuegos from the collier Merrimac on May 23, and the Massachusetts and Castine on May 24. The Texas asked permission to coal first on May 23, and was refused by Commodore Schley, who ordered the Iowa to coal first and the Massachusetts second. The Texas was ordered to coal from the collier on May 24, but the order was revoked, as the Massachusetts was alongside of the collier, and the commanding officer of the collier deemed it unsafe to place his vessel between two battleships.

The Texas and Marblehead coaled at sea, off Santiago, from colliers, May 27 and 28; the Massachusetts and Vixen, on May 29, the Brooklyn and Iowa on May 29; the Brooklyn, Texas and Marblehead, on May 31.

At 3:35 p. m., May 27, Commodore Schley signaled to the St. Paul: "If Sampson comes here, tell him half of the squadron are out of coal and the collier engines broken down."

At 1:45 p. m., May 27, Commodore Schley signaled to the Texas: "The more coal you take in this smooth weather, the less you will have to take in Haiti."

Commodore Schley made no effort to ascertain whether the Spanish squadron was in the harbor of Santiago; he left said harbor entirely unguarded from 6 p. m. of May 25 to 5 p. m. of May 27, and guarded only by the scout, St. Paul from 5 p. m., May 27, until about 6 p. m. of May 28.

The flying squadron arrived off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, seven miles south of the Morro, at 6 p. m., May 28, and established a blockade.

The distance from Cienfuegos to Santiago is 315 miles. Commodore Schley did not proceed with all dispatch from Cienfuegos to Santiago de Cuba.

Early on the morning of May 28 the Cristobal Colon and other vessels of the Spanish squadron were discovered at anchor in the harbor of Santiago, about 1,200 yards from the entrance. No attempt was made by Commodore Schley on May 29 or 30 to capture or destroy the Spanish vessels.

At 1:30 p. m., May 30, the cruiser New Orleans and the collier Sterling joined the flying squadron. At 10:55 a. m., May 31, Commodore Schley shifted his flag to the Massachusetts.

At 11:30 a. m. the flagship Massachusetts signaled: "The Massachusetts, New Orleans and Iowa will go in after dinner to a distance of 7,000 yards and fire at Cristobal Colon with eight, twelve and thirteen-inch guns. Speed about ten knots."

At 1:30 p. m. the three vessels designated steamed in column towards the entrance to the harbor of Santiago, heading to the eastward at about ten knots' speed. The ships passed the harbor entrance, about 7,000 yards distant from the Morro, firing at the Colon and the shore batteries, with ranges varying from 7,000 yards to 8,500 yards. All projectiles fell short.

When the ships had passed to the eastward of the entrance, the flagship turned off shore, followed in succession by the other ships, repassed the entrance and fired as before, but with ranges varying from 900 yards to 1,100 yards. Some of the projectiles fell near the Colon. The fire was returned by the ships in the harbor and by the forts, but no large guns were used by the batteries. Several projectiles passed over our vessels, but no injuries were sustained.

The flying squadron did not withdraw at night from the entrance to Santiago harbor to a distance at sea. The blockade was maintained at an average distance of about six to seven miles from the harbor entrance during the day, and probably somewhat nearer during the night. Two vessels performed picket duty at night two miles inside of the line of vessels.

The Spanish squadron was discovered to be in the harbor of Santiago harbor, steaming out about 9:30 a. m. July 3, 1898. The Brooklyn at that time was heading to the westward of north about 6,300 yards southwest, by south from the Morro, which was practically her blockading position.

Large vessels coming out of the harbor of Santiago were obliged to head about southwest by south, and the Spanish vessels, therefore, in coming out until clear of the land to the westward were obliged to head directly for the position of the Brooklyn. When clear of this shoal to Spanish vessels turned in succession to the westward and took a course nearly parallel to the land.

The Brooklyn stood towards the Spanish vessels with varying helm, fired one shot from her forward 8-inch gun at long range, which proved short, and then engaged with her port battery. When about 1,200 yards distant from the leading Spanish ship, the Teresa, the Brooklyn turned to starboard with her helm hard aport, and continued so to turn until she headed to the westward, parallel to the course of the Spanish ships. The commanding officer of the Brooklyn put the helm hard aport, and at almost the same instant Commodore Schley gave the order "hard aport."

When the Brooklyn's helm was put hard aport the Teresa was about 1,400 yards on the eastward of the Brooklyn, the Oquendo was to the eastward of the Teresa, and the Colon was to the eastward of the Vizcaya. When the Brooklyn completed the turn and was heading to the westward, parallel to the course of the Vizcaya, the Vizcaya and the Colon were about 2,000 yards on the northward and eastward of the Brooklyn. The turn of the Brooklyn was towards the Texas. The Brooklyn stopped and backed her engines.

On July 3, 1898, about the time the Brooklyn began her turn to starboard, a conversation regarding the proximity of the Texas took place between Commodore Schley and Lieutenant A. C. Hodgson. Admiral Schley caused to be published in the daily newspaper a letter addressed to him by Lieutenant Commander A. C. Hodgson, dated July 10, 1898, in which Lieutenant Commander Hodgson said:

"The colloquy published in the New York Sun, and alleged to have taken place between you and me on the day of the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898, never occurred."

Admiral Schley did not have published the other letters of Lieutenant Commander Hodgson in regard to this matter.

OPINION--Commodore Schley, in command of the flying squadron, should have proceeded with utmost dispatch off Cienfuegos, and should have maintained a close blockade of that port.

He should have endeavored on May 23, at Cienfuegos, to obtain information regarding the Spanish squadron by communicating with the insurgents at the place designated in the memorandum delivered him at 8:15 a. m. of that date.

He should have proceeded from Cienfuegos to Santiago de Cuba with all dispatch, and should have disposed his vessels with a view of intercepting the enemy in any attempt to pass the flying squadron.

He should not have delayed the squadron for the Eagle.

He should have made the retrograde movement westward with his squadron.

He should have promptly obeyed the Navy Department's order of May 25, respecting courts of inquiry.

The question has been raised since the appearance of the two reports in print, how far Admiral Dewey, the president of the court subscribes to the opinions expressed in the first report, and in the findings appending his signature, that signature being required of him apparently by the regulation above alluded to, regardless of his individual opinion. In response to inquiry on this point, the judge advocate general of the navy says:

"According to naval practice, Admiral Dewey, by affixing his signature to the report of the court of inquiry in the case of Rear Admiral Schley, expresses full concurrence in all the findings of fact and in all the opinions reached by the court except those with respect to which he has in terms signified dissenting in his minority opinion."

Washington, Dec. 16.--At the conference between Admiral Schley and his counsel to-day it was decided to ask Secretary Long to withhold his approval of the findings of the court of inquiry until such time as the admiral, through his counsel can file an objection thereto. The request was delivered to Secretary Long, and, while he has not yet answered the communication, it is understood the request will be granted.

Washington, Dec. 16.--Hon. Isadore Rayner and Mr. M. A. Teague, counsel for Rear Admiral Schley before the court of inquiry, are holding a consultation in his own person his subordinate officers and men to fight courageously.

GEORGE DEWEY,
Admiral, U. S. N., President.
SAMUEL C. LEMLY,
Judge Advocate General, U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

In the opinion of the undersigned the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos was made by the flying squadron with all possible speed, and Commodore Schley having in view the choice of arriving off Cienfuegos with as much coal as possible in the ships' bunkers.

The blockade of Cienfuegos was effective.

Commodore Schley, in permitting the steamer Adulla to enter the port of Cienfuegos, expected to obtain information concerning the Spanish squadron from her when she came out.

The passage from Cienfuegos to a point about twenty-two miles south of Santiago was made with as much dispatch as possible while keeping the squadron a unit.

The blockade of Santiago was effective.

Commodore Schley was the senior officer off Santiago when the Spanish squadron attempted to escape on the morning of July 3, 1898. He was in absolute command and is entitled to the credit due to such commanding officer for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships.

GEORGE DEWEY,
Admiral, U. S. N.
SAMUEL C. LEMLY,
Judge Advocate General, U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

RECOMMENDATION--In view of the length of time which has elapsed since the occurrences of the events of the Santiago campaign the court recommends no further proceedings be had in the premises.

GEORGE DEWEY,
Admiral, U. S. N., President.
SAMUEL C. LEMLY,
Judge Advocate, U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

SCHLEY CASE.

Discussion of Probabilities of Future Investigation.

Washington, Dec. 14.--The secretary of the navy now has before him for review the report of the court of inquiry in the Schley case. He is naturally taking time to do this carefully, so that immediate action is not expected. Meanwhile the court is technically in session and will remain so until dissolved by order of Secretary Long, who convened it. The practice in such cases is laid down specifically in naval regulation No. 1,732, respecting courts of inquiry.

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COLLINS ELECTED.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 11.--The greatest political avanlanche that ever struck Boston landed last evening, when the fact was announced that General Patrick A. Collins, Democrat, had defeated Thomas N. Hart, for mayor, by 18,970

plurality. This is, by many thousands, the largest plurality ever given a candidate in the history of the city and some idea of its magnitude can be had when the vote of two years ago is considered, in which Mr. Hart beat General Collins by 2,281 votes.

Complete returns from the 25 wards, which comprise 191 precincts, gave Collins 52,046 and Hart 33,076. In 1899 the vote was: Hart, 40,838; Collins, 38,557.

Italy to arrange new commercial treaties with Germany and Austria.

Dr. Joseph Behring, who was awarded one of the Nobel prizes, will use the money to combat bovine tuberculosis.

Long Hair

Ayer's Hair Vigor doesn't make every one's hair grow to a remarkable length. But it does sometimes produce the most marvelous results. This is because it is a hair-food. It feeds the hair, nourishes it; hence stops falling of the hair and always restores color to gray hair.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped my hair from falling and made it grow, until now it is 45 inches long."

Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

$1. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

MISCHIEF MAKER.

A Surprise in Brook'yn.

An adult's food that can save a baby proves itself to be nourishing and easily digested and good for big and little folks.

A Brooklyn man says: "When baby was about eleven months old he began to grow thin and pale. This was at first attributed to the heat and the fact that his teeth were coming in, but in reality, the poor little thing was starving, his mother's milk not being sufficient nourishment.

"One day after he had cried bitterly for an hour, I suggested that my wife try him on Grape-Nuts. She soaked two teaspoonfuls in a saucer with a little sugar and warm milk. This baby ate so ravenously that she fixed a second, which he likewise finished. It was not many days before he forged all about being nursed, and has since lived almost exclusively on Grape-Nuts. To-day the boy is strong and robust, and as cute a mischief-maker as a thirteen months old baby is expected to be.

"We have put before him other foods but he will have none of them, evidently preferring to stick to that which did him so much good in his time of need--his old friend Grape-Nuts.

"Use this letter any way you wish, for my wife and I can never praise Grape Nuts enough after the brightness it ha brought to our household. These statements can be verified by anyone who wishes to make a visit to our home."--F. F. McElroy, 256 So. 3d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Grape-Nuts is not made for a baby food, but experience with thousands of babies shows it to be among the best, if not entirely the best in use. Being a scientific preparation of Nature's grains, it is equally effective as a body and brain builder for grown-ups.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PRICES

--:N:--

Blade Dinner Sets.

American Semi-Porcelain Ware--Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes--Plain White and Decorated.

During the months of December and January, we shall give our readers the benefit of some very low prices on our Dinner Sets. These prices, after deducting the cost of The Blade one year, are actually the wholesale rates.

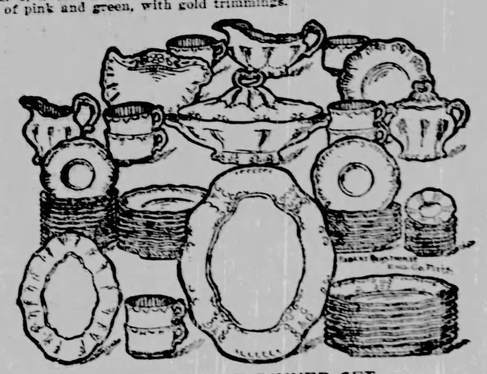
This offer will close February 1st, and no orders at these special prices will be accepted after that date.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper--every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION

No. 1--6-piece Dinner Set--6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:

Plain White	$2.75
Decorated	3.00

No. 2--6-piece Dinner Set--8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:

Plain White	$3.25
Decorated	4.50

No. 3--10-piece Dinner Set--12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 9-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 sugar bowl (3 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:

Plain White	$4.35
Decorated	7.00

No. 4--English 112 piece dinner set--12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 8-inch plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $7.75.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing and the goods are fully guaranteed, not to crack or crackle. This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz. Peacock blue, rose green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer.

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No.

Holiday Cheer.

THE NEW CENTURY CHRISTMAS.

The stars that glitter in yon sky
Of midnight hush and wintry cold
Seem eager with the tidings told
To listening centuries gone by,—

To sing together, as they sang,
In sweet sidereal confidence,
Carols of hope for ages hence,
That first o'er Bethlehem's hillside rang.

O century that wakest now
To consciousness of love divine,
What rich inheritance is thine!
What golden promise binds thy brow!

Promise of universal peace,
With wisdom and the joy of life
Unsullied and unvexed by strife;
And, from oppression, full surcease;

Promise of man's unselfishness,
Of nation-friendships, large and leal,
Of tributes to the common weal,
And kindnesses that strangers bless;

Of piety without disdain,
Duty that does not banish joy,
And gayety without alloy
That gives no fellow creature pain:

Of grand achievement, glorious name,
Yet based in honor firm and true,
So naught of evil may imbue
The escutcheon of our country's fame.

Stars! these your tidings, glad and good—
Can we but, like the Magi, see
The Christ that was, that is to be,
Present in higher humanhood?
—Henry Tyrrell, in Success.

How Hetty Grenfold Believed

A Christmas Sketch.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

I.

It wanted three days to Christmas.

Betty Grenfold, as she was called by her friends and neighbors, Elizabeth Grenfold as it was written in the family Bible in her father's cramped, old-fashioned writing, stood by the window looking out over the valley upon the scenes familiar to her from childhood. The years had brought very little outward change, but she knew that many feet which once trod the old ways were replaced by others carrying faces with youth and vigor expressed thereon, while she—she turned and walked with slow footsteps to a little table over which hung the ancient mirror placed there before she was born, and looked steadfastly at the picture reflected in its depths.

"Betty Grenfold," she said at last, "you're no beauty, and you're no longer young. Everybody you ever loved very much is gone, and there isn't a soul but black Hepsy who cares whether you live or die. And now here's another Christmas to go through, with nothing to make it different from any other day in the year. How lonesome it seems!"

She walked back to the window and looked once more over the valley, this time unseeing, for her thoughts were dwelling upon the old days, and her heart was full of longings. How many years it had been since the Christmas bells had brought her joy! How long since glad voices had rung out upon the still air loving Christmas greetings to herself!

While she stood gazing upon the great stretches of snow sparkling in the winter's sunshine, the memory of some words read in a book a few days before flashed through her mind. They had made little impression then, but it seemed almost like a voice speaking this morning, so clear and vivid was each sentence to her consciousness.

"The Father in his Infinite Love stands with hands overflowing with gifts for his children. Whatsoever therefore ye ask believing, that shall be given unto you."

Memory went on recalling other words which followed, bearing the same blessed meaning.

"If ye shall ask anything in my name, I will do it."

"If ye abide in me and my words in you, ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done until you."

Over and over and over she repeated these promises, wondering why they had never before seemed to mean anything which belonged to the present. Why, if true, were they not for to-day, for this Christmas? Why could she not ask for a happy Christmas, for the gift of love, for the presence of some one who loved her—ask and receive?

Her heart bounded at the thought. But with the asking must be "believing," and how could she do this, when all who were near and dear to her had vanished into the silent land? Here then, was the shadow upon her faith; this was why "asking" so often comes to naught. We "think" failure, and failure comes.

"It is always so," she said to herself. "How do we mock the Father! I long for a happy Christmas. I pretend to trust in God's promises, but in reality, I am sure that for me they will not be fulfilled."

All day this thought was in her heart. And the striving was there, the striving to sweep away the doubts; to believe unfalteringly that for her, Christmas joy bells would ring as they did in the years that had flitted into the past.

That night when she slept there came to her a vision. Her soul was still wrestling, when suddenly above and around her shone a golden radiance which seemed to penetrate her inmost being. And she heard a song, low and sweet in the beginning, but swelling gradually into a harmony that was vibrant with power and energy.

Then a voice, clear and thrilling, separated itself from the rest, and she caught the words:

"That song, O friend, is the song of love,
And the words of the song are the thoughts we breathe"—

As if written with pen of light, the meaning stood out clear and unmistakable. It is thought which makes or mars our life. It is thought which strengthens or destroys our faith. It is the thought of doubt, of fear, of unbelief that checks the inflow of loving desire and energy by which all things needful are brought to pass.

The vision passed, but not so its memory, for when the morning came she was still hearing the sweet refrain:

"That song, O friend, is the song of love,
And the words of the song are the thoughts we breathe."

II.

"Hepsy," called Miss Grenfold, when she walked out of her room the next morning; "Hepsy, come here, for I have something to say to you."

The old black woman hobbled slowly in from the kitchen. Nothing, even though the sky fell could hasten her steps.

"What's dat you want dis mo'nin', Miss Betty, a callin' in such a hurry?" and Hepsy stood, looking wonderingly at her mistress, for, as she said afterwards, "her face was shinin' that bright you couldn't help no way thinkin' of angels."

"We are going to have a Christmas dinner, Hepsy, and company, and I want you to set the table with all the pretty dishes, Hepsy—set it with four places, and make it look nice, very nice, Hepsy."

Hepsy stared.

"Whose dat, you say, you 'spected, Miss Betty?" she asked finally.

"I didn't say, Hepsy, but you'll find out in good time, only get the nicest Christmas dinner you can think of, Hepsy, the very, very best."

All of that day, and the next, she moved swiftly around the house preparing for the guests whom she felt sure were coming out from the great unknown, from somewhere, to ring the joy bells in her heart, for she had asked "believing," and had He not promised?

Christmas morning dawned bright, clear and beautiful. The first thing which came to her on awaking were the words she heard in her vision.

They had been throbbing through her brain every hour since, and she had held her thoughts steadfastly to the one desire—not to be alone on the Christmas day. And she was now joyously sure that her wish would be gratified. So the preparations went on blithely.

The sun climbed higher and higher, while Betty Grenfold flew hither and thither, putting the finishing touches to the cheery rooms, and to the table which Hepsy had set, grumbling, as she did so, at the folly of her mistress.

Presently all was finished and Hetty sat down to wait. Wait for what or for whom? She did not know, and as the moments fled away she found this the hardest task of all—to keep faith with the Father, to doubt not while waiting. With bowed face upon her hands she followed the ticking of the clock, listening, listening, listening!

Suddenly upon the clear, crisp winter air was borne to her ears the faint, far off beat of sleigh bells. Her pulses almost ceased their beating! The sound grew louder, approached nearer, and stopped at her very door!

Betty could never tell the happenings of the next few minutes. It was as if a miracle had been wrought. When she was herself again, she saw a stalwart man beside her, with tear-bright eyes, who called her sister Hetty. She knew him for the brother who, long years before, had run away from home and friends and wandered to the Pacific coast. This much they heard, and then there was that silence which seemed to mean death.

Yet here he was with two bonnie children claiming a place in her warm, loving heart. His story was like that of many another wanderer and need not here be repeated. Nor need it be told how merrily the Christmas dinner was eaten, nor how the rooms echoed and re-echoed, as in the old days, with the music of young voices. Only when the day was over, and the children had gone to dreamland, when the brother and sister had finished their long, long talk and said good night to each other, Hetty went once more to the window and looked out over the sleeping valley.

The joy bells were ringing in her heart while she softly repeated:

"That song, O friend, is the song of love,
And the words of that song are the thoughts we breathe."

THE COZY CORNER

Hark! the merry chimes are ringing, ringing, ringing soft and clear,
Ringing out their joyful tidings—out upon the frosty air;
Hark, ye rulers! Hark, ye people! Hark ye to their glad refrain:
Peace our burden, peace we bring you—peace on earth, good will to men!

What the Least Ones Can Do.

"Auntie Bess" tells us how she comforted her small niece:

We have all been so very busy and mysterious at our house—as so many mothers and aunties have been, for the last few weeks, planning and preparing for the Christmas tree, that we really have overlooked the children in our anxiety to have for them something nice. Not that their bodily comfort has been neglected, but we have not had time to ta-a to and visit with them as usual.

I did not realize this until I found my namesake—5-year-old Bessie—crying in her room because she "couldn't make a single thing, and had just 25 pennies, and nobody would go to the shops with her to help her spend her money." At first I laughed; it seemed so small a thing to cry about, but as I thought more of it, it came to me how really important it was to the child to feel that she was entirely left out in the general good time, and I realized that all the gifts she would receive on Christmas day would not make up to her for the joy she would have in the thought that she was helping.

The results of my meditations that night were that the next day Bessie and I went down town and invested the "25 pennies" in several things, and on our return home these packages were smuggled up to my room in the most mysterious manner possible, not even Mamma being allowed to see their contents, "just edzactly like big folks," as Bessie expressed it.

If any of you have ever had a "secret" in common with a 5-year-old child, you can appreciate the excitement attending it. The frequent slips of the tongue when the whole thing narrowly escaped being given away, the evident efforts that were made to avoid telling when the other members of the family "teased" to know what we were doing, the whispered conferences and the frequent references to "our secret."

Passing over the many hours of work done in the privacy of my room, when the patient perseverance of the child in her labor of love was a lesson to me, I will tell you the result, and what will appear on the tree that bears such wonderful fruitage, on Christmas day.

For grandmother and grandfather have been made of round pieces of chamois, tied together with a ribbon, "something to wipe your spectacles on," the legend printed on the wrapper by the donor.

A book-mark made of stiff white cardboard, with some wonderful drawings of vines and flowers, will not only keep the place in Uncle John's book when he lays it down, but will be prized by him more than would the gem of any art collection.

A canton-flannel dog, whose crooked legs and uneven body show where the little fingers failed to push in the cotton filling evenly, will be a source of comfort to the baby for many days. A picture frame made of straws tied together at the corner holds a Perry picture for brother, and a picture of the Christ-child, framed in a shoe-box cover, with an opening in the center for the picture, bound with red paper, will find an honored place on the wall of Bridget's room.

The great and most wonderful present of all is half a dozen rounds of canton flannel, embroidered (?) around the edge with pink yarn, which will be placed by mamma, between the choice china plates that we (Bessie and I) know will be given her on Christmas day and prized as being the result of many hours of patient labor and loving thought of her little daughter.

Let the Children Help.

Mrs. Ella R. Bancroft, writes from Minneapolis, of her ideas concerning Christmas giving, thus:

I wish to suggest to the mothers and fathers who read the Cozy Corner letters that in the Christmas preparations they let the children take an active part. It will add more to their happiness to feel that they have a share in these, and have helped to make the Christmas a success than if they receive many gifts and are kept in ignorance of what is "going on."

I think that we, as parents and older brothers and sisters, do not realize the pleasure it gives a child to be admitted to the family confidences at this time. Let the tree—if there is to be one—be bought a week or more before Christmas, and, if you live in the country where these trees of delight grow, let the boys select one and bring it home.

Once in the house, let the children dress it, and, at the proper time, place upon it the gifts they are to bestow. You will find that they will take much more interest in popping corn, cracking nuts and stringing cranberries if they are allowed to assist in placing them on the tree themselves. It stimulates their ingenuity in preparing decorations and gifts, and the fact that they are able to "surprise" the other members of the family by not having first to turn these gifts over to some grown-up person to place on the tree is worth a great deal to any child. At the last they can be banished from the room while the gifts designed for them are hung on the branches of the wonderful tree, so they can still enjoy the surprise supposed to be one of the charms of the Christmas tide.

In this, as in every relation of life, I think it the wiser plan to work with our children, instead of always for them, and to teach them responsibility as soon as they can learn anything.

A CHRISTMAS LOVESTORY.

The prettiest tale of all is that of the blessed Hermann Joseph, the little clockmaker of Germany. He was a very poor lad, who loved to go to church better than anything else in the world. One Christmas eve he entered the cathedral with a little gift for the Christ-child. It was all he had—a rosy apple which some one had given him. He went up to the image of Mary and the Child and held out the apple to the little one, placing it at last in the chubby hand. Instantly the little marble fingers closed upon the apple, and the Child smiled with pleasure upon the poor boy's gift. Which goes to show that the tribute of the wise men is not the only acceptable offering to Christmas love.—Abbie Farwell Brown, in December Lippincott's.

"The feet of the humblest may walk in the feet
Where the feet of the holiest have trod.
This is the marvel to mortals revealed
When the silvery trumpets of Christmas have pealed,
That mankind are the children of God."
—Phillips Brooks.

At Christmas Time.

"Without the door let sorrow lie
On Christmas Day."

If there be one day more than another in the year when sorrow should be banished from the home life, it is the day commemorating the birth of the One whose coming proclaimed, "Peace, good will toward men," and whose teachings were ever of joy and gladness.

Whether or no we think of this, our principal cause for Christmas joy, it is for most of the peoples of the whole world a time of pleasure and of giving and receiving tokens of love from friends and associates. Occasionally it happens that this "giving" is merely a matter of an exchange of equal money values, with no thought of love, but these gifts are unworthy of the name of Christmas.

In the home circle the weeks of planning and making and the air of loving mystery that pervades the house, fill every heart with the true Christ child spirit and prepare each one to see beauty in and to be pleased with the simplest gifts which we know are laden with loving thoughts and wishes.

How to Distribute the Gifts.

There are many ways of doing this. In some families it is considered sufficient to lay the gifts on a table and let each one take those marked with their name, but though this may answer where there are none but adults, the greatest joy of a children's Christmas would be lost were it not for the tree, or its substitute.

In many families the time-honored custom of hanging up the stockings is still retained and when Santa Claus comes down the chimney he finds a long row of hosiery of assorted sizes to be filled. In connection with this, I heard the other day a funny story of a boy. His mother wished him to don long trousers when the present school year commenced, but he refused, for the reason that he wanted to have the longest possible stockings to hang up at Christmas time.

One family varied the usual custom of having a tree by hanging a Christmas bell from a hook in the ceiling of the room. This bell was made by fastening, at equal distances apart, three hoops; the top one taken from a useless water pail, and the others graduated in size, the bottom one being the largest that could be obtained. These hoops were fastened together by several wires, extending from top to bottom—common stove-pipe wire being used. The frame was covered with evergreen branches and inside was hung a string of silver-toned sleighbells, so adjusted that they responded with a peal of the gayest and most inspiring music to the slightest touch upon the Christmas bell.

Two rows of tapers were safely and firmly fixed around the outside of the bell, which was further decorated with strings of pop-corn, cranberries, and the usual ornaments of gilt and silver paper. In this case, however, the "silver" ornaments were home-made from bits of tin foil which the children had been saving for the purpose all of the year, and which, when cut into fancy shapes, gave a better effect than the silver tinsel.

The small gifts were fastened to the lower hoops of the bell and the larger ones deposited on a table under it.

When the tapers were lighted the children—and all present were children for the time being—sang a Christmas hymn to the accompaniment of the bells, skillfully manipulated by the master of ceremonies, and then the fun began as the gifts were distributed, each, with some witty remark, which added to the mirth of the occasion.

Many good natured jokes were perpetrated at the expense of the recipients. The oldest daughter, whose "engagement" was to be announced at the family dinner the next day, received a large box such as a seal skin coat might come in. Opening this she found a small box, and still a smaller one inclosed in that, and so on, until in the very heart of the package was a tiny velvet case containing the "outward symbol" of her engagement—a dear little ring.

All else had been dropped by the company while she was investigating her boxes, and remarks and guesses were freely made by the whole family as to the possible contents of each, as she opened it, and, at the last, the surprised expression of the young man who had sent the ring, supposing that it would be given to her privately, was something to be remembered.

For the divinity student of the family was a toy church. For the mother who spent her evenings kitting for the family—for you must know that this happened in a family where the sewing and knitting was done at home—was an immense ball of yarn. In the center was a pair of gloves, each finger containing some gift from her children and wound in with the layers of yarn were others; a ribbon, a bit of lace, comforting texts and scraps of poetry, which she would find as her knitting progressed, thus making her Christmas last for weeks.

The 12-year-old boy who talked much and loudly of what he would do to "wipe out" the war with the Filipinos, found a package containing a tin sword, a toy pistol, and a paper cap bravely decorated with plumes taken from the bird who was to furnish the Christmas dinner.

In the midst of this holiday joy, we are apt to become selfish and to think that this one day must be kept sacred to home friends. We soothe our consciences by sending out baskets of provisions and bundles of clothing to the very poor and forget that there are those who, while having money with which to buy these things, lack the essentials of a Merry Christmas.

To this class belong the army of clerks and saleswomen who, for financial or business reasons, cannot indulge in even one day's vacation, and the school girls who are so far away from their homes that it is impossible to return to them at this time. Let us each think if there are near any of these lonely ones whom we can make happy on this day of rejoicing, by an invitation to dinner, or for an hour or two in the evening, thus doubling our joys by sharing them with others.

THE COOK'S COMPLIMENTS FOR THE SEASON

With the biting frost of Christmas comes the Christmas appetite,
And the woman in the kitchen is working main and might
To feed her hungry household. The turkey's crisp and brown;
He is stuffed to the proportions of an apoplectic clown.
The tart and ruddy cranberry distills its juices rare;
Plum pudding's spicy odors pervade the very air.
Apple pie and pumpkin stand in splendid, long array;
But alas! they disappear in the Old, Conventional Way.

A writer in Good Housekeeping says:

"If you wish your plum pudding or any steamed fruit pudding to be especially attractive in appearance or delicious in flavor, try coating the inside of the mold with caramel instead of buttering it. To prepare the caramel put one cupful of granulated sugar with two teaspoonfuls of water in a tin or earthenware saucepan and stir it gently over the fire until it melts and is of a dark brown color. Then spread it with a brush over the inside of the mold. Before serving take the mold from the steamer, uncover it and let it stand for ten minutes, when the pudding will easily turn out and the color and glaze of the caramel will add much to its appearance."

After the dainties of Christmas one turns longingly to something plain and substantial. One such dish is—

Corn Chowder.

Fry a small onion, sliced, with two or three small pieces of salt pork. When brown, add half a can of corn and two sliced potatoes, cover with water and let it cook for twenty minutes. Mix with one pint of hot milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour rubbed together until smooth, turn into the chowder and let all cook for five minutes. Place some buttered crackers in the tureen and pour over them the chowder and serve very hot.

The Work of Kate Greenaway.

The announcement of the recent death of Kate Greenaway recalls her quaint little figures of children, which made beautiful the Christmas cards and holiday books of a few years ago.

Miss Greenaway was an English woman and an artist whose talents were devoted to the interest of the little ones, and every one who loves children must have received with genuine regret the news of her passing.

A writer in The Independent says:

"A complete revolution in the manner of dressing chilren and teaching children how to feel and love pictorial art and the objects which that art loves to picture was accomplished in her time by Kate Greenaway, and the results of her work are to be seen up to the present day whenever one meets a group of well-clothed little people. Miss Greenaway began her artistic career at the time when small girls were still attired in stiff stays and most unpicturesque and awkward garments, and she soon showed how health and freedom and artistic grace could be combined in the dressing of children. She was an artist of the most genuine order, and her pictures shed a new gleam of light and beauty over a period which was beginning to sink into the merely conventional and commonplace. She began her studies at the art schools of London when very young, and her whole life was a study of art, not merely for art's sake, but also for the bettering and the beautifying of life. Ruskin became the owner of many of her drawings and pictures, and he loved to expatiate on their beauty, their artistic completeness and their originality. Kate Greenaway died, not young, indeed, but long before the time when life in our days is expected to come to a close."

The Merry Go-Rounds.

These letters from "Mother's Crutch" and "Missie," were sent for the Thanksgiving number, but were accidentally overlooked when the page was made up. However, as the thoughts expressed in them are equally good at any season, we will have them for our Christmas meditation:

Just a Suggestion.

"Motcher's Crutch," Va.—Dear M. G. R.'s: As Thanksgiving is drawing near let us all think carefully of what we have to be thankful for this year. I think one of our "blessings" is that the Merry-Go-Round is still continuing to "go round," bringing to us the interesting letters from our friends each week.

"How many of you have read "Janice Meredith" and how did you like it? I have just finished it and shall next read "Peter Sterling," by the same author. I would like to hear the opinion of those who have read either book.

Still Another Suggestion.

"Missie," Ohio, supplements the above letter thus: How many expect to have a good time on Thanksgiving day? All who do, say "I," contrary, the same sign—it is unanimous. At least we hope there are none of our number who have not good reason for expecting a happy time on that day.

The next question for us to consider is how are we to make it a happy day for some one else. How many are there of us, Miss Prudence? Nearly two thousand? In that case if we all live up to our motto there ought to be, at least, four thousand happy people, who will be thankful because of the principles and mottoes of the Blade M. G. R.

Of course we have always with us those who can be made happy and thankful by the gifts of food and clothing; those whose idea of happiness lies in the material comforts, but aside from these, are many in every community who, in the midst of plenty have hearts filled with sorrow and loneliness that will be accentuated by the general expression of joy on this holiday. To these a comforting word either spoken or written; a bunch of flowers sent in loving remembrance of their sorrw, or to show them that in our gladness they are not forgotten—these little acts of practical Christianity will help the sad ones to bear more cheerfully their heavy crosses.

If there are in our respective neighborhoods any who from age, infirmity, or any other reason, are prevented from attending the public Thanksgiving services, or any social gathering of friends, an hour or two spent by us in reading to them, or chatting with them upon subjects of general interest, will brighten the day and give them subjects for thought during the weary hours they must spend alone.

This is but a suggestion, dear M. G. R.'s, of the many ways in which we can prove that our membership in the M. G. R. is more than a selfish pleasure and that we really mean to do all the good we can to all the people we can.

CHRISTMAS MORNING.

In the rush of early morning,
When the red burns through the gray,
And the wintry world lies waiting
For the glory of the day,
Then we hear a fitful rustling
Just without upon the stair,
See two small, white phantoms coming,
Catch the gleam of sunny hair.

Are they Christmas fairies stealing
Rows of little socks to fill?
Are they angels floating hither
With their messages of good will?
What great spells are these two elves weaving
As like larks they chirp and sing?
Are these palms of peace from heaven
That the lovely spirits bring?

Rosy feet upon the threshold,
Eager faces peeping through,
With the first rec rays of sunshine,
Chanting cherubs come in view;
Mistletoe and gleaming holly,
Symbols of a blessed day,
In their chubby hands they carry,
Streaming all along the way.

We will know them never weary
Of this innocent surprise;
Waiting, watching, listening always
With full hearts and tender eyes,
While our little boys and girls angels,
White and golden in the sun,
Greet us with the sweet old welcome—
"Merry Christmas, every one!"
—Young Folks' Poem.

The Christmas Yet to Come.

Among all Christmas stories there are none more beautiful in spirit than Charles Dickens' Christmas Carol. Scrooge, the principal character, is a selfish old fellow who hates Christmas and everything connected with it, and only thinks about making money. One Christmas Eve the ghost of his dead partner appears to him—of course it was a dream, but it meant truth—and said that he would be visited by three spirits, who would show him a Christmas of the Past, the Christmas of the Present, and the Christmas of the Future. The story tells what he saw, and a little part of it is given here. The spirit takes him to the home of his clerk to show him the Present.

Perhaps it was the pleasure the good Spirit had in showing off this power of his, or else it was his own kind, generous, hearty nature, and his sympathy with all poor men that led him straight to Scrooge's clerks; for there he went, and took Scrooge with him, holding to his robe; and on the threshold of the door the Spirit smiled, and stopped to bless Bob Cratchit's dwelling, with the sprinklings of his torch. Think of that! Bob had but fifteen "bob" a-week himself; he pocketed on Saturdays but fifteen copies of his Christian name; and yet the Ghost of Christmas Present blessed his four-room house!

Then up rose Mrs. Cratchit. Cratchit's wife, dressed out but poorly in a twice-turned gown, but brave in ribbons, which are cheap and make a goodly show for sixpence; and she laid the cloth, assisted by Belinda Cratchit, second of her daughters, also brave in ribbons; while Master Peter Cratchit plunged a fork into the saucepan of potatoes and getting the corners of his monstrous shirt collar (Bob's private property, conferred upon his son and heir in honor of the day) into his mouth, rejoiced to find himself so gallantly attired, and yearned to show his linen in the fashionable parks. And now two smaller Cratchits, boy and girl, came tearing in, screaming that outside the baker's they had smelt goose, and known it for their own.

"What has ever got your precious father then?" said Mrs. Cratchit. "And your brother, Tiny Tim! And Martha warn't as late last Christmas Day by half-an-hour!"

"Here's Martha, mother!" said a girl, appearing as she spoke.

"Here's Martha, mother!" cried the two young Cratchits. "Hurrah! There's such a goose, Martha!"

"Why, bless your heart alive, my dear, how late you are!" said Mrs. Cratchit, kissing her a dozen times and taking off her shawl and bonnet for her, with officious zeal.

"We'd a deal of work to finish up last night," replied the girl, "and had to clear away this morning, mother!"

"Well, never mind, so long as you are come," said Mrs. Cratchit. "Sit ye down before the fire, my dear, and have a warm, bless ye!"

"No, no! There's father coming," cried the two young Cratchits, who were everywhere at once. "Hide, Martha, hide!"

So Martha hid herself, and in came little Bob, the father, with at least three feet of comforter, exclusive of the fringe, hanging down before him; and his threadbare clothes darned up and brushed, to look seasonable; and Tiny Tim upon his shoulder. Alas for Tiny Tim, he bore a little crutch, and had his limbs supported by an iron frame!

"Why, where's our Martha?" cried Bob Cratchit, looking round.

"Not coming," said Mrs. Cratchit.

"Not coming!" said Bob, with a sudden declension in his high spirits, for he had been Tim's blood horse all the way from church, and had come home rampant. "Not coming upon Christmas day!"

Martha didn't like to see him disappointed, if it were only in joke, so she came out prematurely from behind the closet door, and ran into his arms, while the two young Cratchits hustled Tiny Tim, and bore him off into the washhouse that he might hear the pudding singing in the copper.

"And how did little Tim behave?" asked Mrs. Cratchit, when she had rallied Bob on his credulity, and Bob had hugged his daughter to his heart's content.

"As good as gold," said Bob, "and better. Somehow he gets thoughtful, sitting by himself so much, and thinks the strangest things you ever heard. He told me, coming home, that he hoped the people saw him in church, because he was a cripple, and it might be pleasant to them to remember, upon Christmas Day, who made beggars walk and blind men see."

Bob's voice was tremulous when he told them this, and trembled more when he said that Tiny Tim was growing strong and hearty.

His active little crutch was heard upon the floor, and back came Tiny Tim before another word was spoken, escorted by his brother and sister to his stool before the fire; and while Bob, turning up his cuffs—as if, poor fellow, they were capable of being made more shabby—compounded some hot mixture and stirred it round and round and put it on the hob to simmer. Master Peter and the two obiquitous young Cratchits went to fetch the goose, with which they soon returned in high procession.

* * * * * * * *

At last the dinner was all done, the cloth was cleared, the hearth swept, and the fire made up. The compound in the jug being tasted, and considered perfect, apples and oranges were put on the fire. Then all the Cratchit family drew around the hearth, in what Bob Cratchit called a circle, meaning half a one; and at Bob Cratchit's elbow stood the family display of glass. Two tumblers, a custard-cup without a handle.

These held the hot stuff from the jug, however, as well, a golden goblet would have done; and Bob served it out with beaming looks, while the chestnuts on the fire sputtered and cracked noisily. Then Bob proposed, "A Merry Christmas to us all, my dears. God bless us."

Which all the family re-echoed.

"God bless us every one!" said Tiny Tim the last of all.

He sat very close to his father's side upon his little stool. Bob held his withered little hand in his, as if he loved the child, and wished to keep him by his side, and dreaded that he might be taken from him.

"Spirit," said Scrooge, with an interest he had never felt before, "tell me if Tiny Tim will live."

"I see a vacant seat," replied the Ghost, "in the poor chimney-corner, and a crutch without an owner, carefully preserved. If these shadows remain unaltered by the Future, the child will die."

"No, no," said Scrooge. "Oh, no, kind Spirit! Say he will be spared!"

"If these shadows remain unaltered by the Future, none other of my race," returned the Ghost, "will find him here. What then? If he be like to die, he had better do it, and decrease the surplus population."

Scrooge hung his head to hear his own words quoted by the Spirit, and was overcome with penitence and grief.

"Man," said the Ghost, "if you be in heart not adamant, forbear that wicked cant until you have discovered what the surplus is, and where it is. Will you decide what men shall live, what men shall die? It may be that, in the sight of heaven, you are more worthless and less fit to live than millions like this poor man's child. O God! to hear the insect on the leaf pronouncing on the too much life among his hungry brothers in the dust!"

Scrooge bent before the Ghost's rebuke, and, trembling, cast his eyes upon the ground. But he raised them speedily, on hearing his own name.

"Mr. Scrooge," said Bob; "I'll give you Mr. Scrooge, the Founder of the Feast!"

"The Founder of the Feast, indeed!" cried Mrs. Cartchit, reddening. "I wish I had him here. I'd give him a piece of my mind to feast upon, and I hope he'd have a good appetite for it."

"My dear," said Bob, "the children! Christmas day."

"It should be Christmas day, I am sure," said she, "on which one drinks the health of such an odious, stingy, hard, unfeeling man as Mr. Scrooge. You know he is, Robert! Nobody knows it better than you do, poor fellow!"

"My dear," was Bob's mild answer, "Christmas day."

"I'll drink his health for your sake and the Day's," said Mrs. Cratchit, "not for his. Long life to him! A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year! He'll be very merry and very happy, I have no doubt!"

The children drank the toast after her. It was the first of their proceedings which had no heartiness in it. Tiny Tim drank it last of all, but he didn't care twopence for it. Scrooge was the Ogre of the family. The mention of his name cast a dark shadow on the party, which was not dispelled for full five minutes.

After it had passed away, they were ten times merrier than before, from the mere relief of Scrooge, the Relief, being done for. Bob Cratchit told how he had a situation in his eye for Master Peter, which would bring in, if obtained, full five-and-sixpence weekly. The two young Cratchits laughed tremendously at the idea of Peter's being a man of business; and Peter himself looked thoughtfully at the fire from between his collars, as if he were deliberating what particular investments he should favor when he came into the receipt of that bewildering income. Martha, who was a poor apprentice at a milliner's, then told them what kind of work she had to do, and how many hours she worked at a stretch, and how she meant to lie abed to-morrow morning for a good long rest; to-morrow being a holiday, she passed at home. Also how she had seen a countess and a lord some days before, and how the lord "was about as tall as Peter," at which Peter pulled his collar up so high that you couldn't have seen his head if you had been there. All this time the chestnuts and the jug went round and round; and bye-and-bye they had a song about a lost child traveling in the snow, from Tiny Tim, who had a plaintive little voice and sang it very well indeed.

There was nothing of the high mark in this. They were not a handsome family; they were not well dressed; their shoes were far from being waterproof; their clothes were scanty, and Peter's might have known, and very likely did, the inside of a pawnbroker's. But they were happy, grateful, pleased with one another, and contented with the time; and when they faded and looked happiest, yet in the bright sprinkling of the Spirit's torch at parting, Scrooge had his eye upon them, and especially on Tiny Tim, until the last.

Spirit of Tiny Tim! Thy Childish Essence Was From God. From Dream Children. Copyright, The Bowen-Merrill Co.

Banner Puzzler

Illinois. FOR NOV.

1.—WHAT IS IT?

There is a certain tree that has no root, but still flourishes in every climate. It bears fruit only once a year like other trees, but differs from the others in that, while they are limited to one kind of fruit, it bears a great variety all at the same time. Its height varies from six inches to as many feet, and it needs no attention except just before it bears, when considerable "top-dressing" is necessary; candles are frequently hung among its branches to bring the fruit to perfection (as it matures in the cold season), and the fruit itself must be picked as soon as possible after it is "ripe." This work is usually done by families, though sometimes several families join together, and in either case the harvest is gathered in with much laughter, music and feasting.

2.—HOUR-GLASS.

X X X X O X X X X
X X X O X X X
X X O X X
X O X
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X
X X X X O X X X X

1.—In a tuneful manner.
2.—Annoys.
3.—A merry song.
4.—Out of sight.
5.—A consonant.
6.—Devoured.
7.—A Greek Poet.
8.—Out of the ordinary.
9.—Valuables.

Centrals mark the "hour" the children's "glasses" are all set for.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM (?)

From the cube of the Seasons subtract the square of "The Maid," and from the cube of the Maid subtract the square of the Seasons; divide the first remainder by the second, square the quotient, and obtain the date we celebrate.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 25 letters. My 5-23-20-25-12-19-2-9-21-5-8-3-14-21 is a much-talked-about woman of the Present. My 20-8-5-4-20-15-19-5-22 was a much-talked-about woman of the Past. My 14-3-21-17-6-11-25 is a waiting place. My 15-20-23-5-17-12 was a famous Italian painter. My 7 is the 16th letter of the alphabet. My whole is what frequently is the case when Christmas time comes around.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell what was meant by the Order of the Star?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work."

Answers to Puzzles of Dec. 5.

1.—The Decemviri.
2.—Words forming diamond: S, she, sirens, sheared, earth, moth (hem), D. Inclosed square: Tea, ear, art.
3.—4 ft. 1.92 inches.
4.—He laughs best who laughs last."
5.—John Wyclif was called the "Morning Star of the Reformation."
6.—Whittier wrote:
"Love still is mutual sufferance lies,
The secret of true living;
Love scarce is love that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving."

REBELLION PLANNED

In Mongolia by Prince Tuan--Will Invade China.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 11.—R. M. S. Empress of India, arrived last night from the Orient, with 35 saloon and 275 steerage passengers. She brought advices to the effect that Prince Tuan and General Tung Hsiang are planning a rebellion in Mongolia and Shen Shu to invade China, and crossing to Shen Si to capture that city and use it for a base for raids into China for the capture of Pekin. They are busy buying mules in Mongolia and recruiting troops.

The news that large purchases of mules are being made is confirmed from several sources. Enough arms and ammunition have been secured by the insurgents to arm 100,000 Kensu and Mongol troops, who are expected to join their standard.

Alashan, a Mongol prince, has brought 20,000 horsemen to their standard.

Some of the Tokio papers publish a story that, on August 20, the late viceroy, Li Hung Chang, sent a letter to Yung Lu, who is now the prime favorite at the Chinese court, in which Li set out that, as he was about to die, he deemed it his duty to submit a policy for China to the throne. He was again opposing Russia in Manchuria, for, with Russia in Manchuria, Japan would seize Korea and the territories adjoining and war would probably result. If Russia was willing, China could cast in her lot with Russia, and vice versa. Regarding other powers, the dead viceroy is stated to have said, in his letter of August 20, that England might object, but that she would not fight, and Germany and France would observe neutrality.

Riots are reported from Formosa, head hunters having attacked a party of coolies near Kagi and killed and beheaded nineteen, carrying away several others, including two women.

It is reported, in Japanese papers, that Russia will modify the Manchurian agreement, although in what particular is not stated by the Japanese press.

Several Japanese papers publish lengthy articles bristling with accusations against the French missionaries in Korea, who they say are attempting to force religion upon the Koreans and are working with the aim of obtaining a naval station for France in the Islands of Chollado.

The German ship Nympha, from New York for Yokohama, with 85,000 cases of kerosene, went ashore on Rock Island, off the Japan coast and is a total wreck. The captain and crew were saved and taken to Yokohama.

Fired the Palace.

London, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from Shanghai, published this morning in the Standard, says that on the occasion of the birthday of the dowager empress of China, November 20, some members of a secret society fired the imperial palace at Kai Feng Fu. Two buildings were gutted before the fire was extinguished.

Honors in China.

Pekin, Dec. 12.—An edict has appeared in Pekin which bestows honors upon the late Li Hung Chang and upon Prince Ching and other officials for their participation in the peace negotiations. A most remarkable clause awards Young Lu (who commanded the best disciplined troops which opposed the allies) the two-eyed peacock feather for having protected foreigners against the Boxers.

VIOLENCE IN REICHSRATH.

Vienna, Dec. 14.—A violent scene rose in the reichsrath yesterday when the Socialist member, Herr Ellenbogen, described the proceedings of the anti-Semites at the recent municipal elections as deceitful. Furious interchange of epithets followed, the rival parties calling each other swindlers, thieves and rogues. This led to unseemly scuffles. The astonishing scene was brought to a close by a voice loudly quoting from Gothe's "Goez Von Berlichingen," which caused such surprise that the tumult ceased.

FRENCH SUBSIDY.

Paris, Dec. 11.—The chamber of deputies to-day, after adopting several unimportant amendments, passed the bill granting bounties to merchant vessels. The vote was 434 to 125.

Enthusiastic Converts.

There are Thousands of Them Who Believe as This Woman Does.

Mrs. Ira Knowlton, of Butte, Montana, is a most enthusiastic convert to the virtues of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets as a cure for obstinate stomach trouble. She

says: "I had poor digestion nearly all my life. It now seemed to me that for years I never knew what it was to be hungry, to have a good, natural appetite.

"I was troubled with gas in stomach, causing pressure on the heart with palpitation and short breath. Nearly everything I ate soured on my stomach; sometimes I had cramps in the stomach which almost resembled spasms.

"Doctors told me I had catarrh of the stomach, but their medicines would not reach it, and I would still be a sufferer had I not, in sheer desperation decided to try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"I knew they were an advertised remedy and I didn't believe anything I read about them, as I had no confidence in advertised remedies, but my sister living in Pittsburg wrote me last spring telling me how Stuart's Tablets had cured her little daughters of indigestion and loss of flesh and appetite, and I hesitated no longer.

"I bought a fifty-cent box at my drug store and took two of the large tablets after each meal and found them delightful to take, being as pleasant to the taste as caramels candy. Whenever during the day or night I felt any pain or uneasiness in the stomach or about the heart I took one of the small tablets, and in three weeks it seemed to me as if I had never known what stomach trouble was.

"I keep Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the house and every member of our family uses them occasionally after a hearty meal or when any of us have a pain or ache in the digestive organs."

Mr. E. H. Davis, of Hampton, Va., says: "I doctored five years for dyspepsia, but in two months I got more benefit from Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets than in five years of the doctor's treatment."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, bloating after meals, sympathetic heart trouble.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is not a cheap cathartic, but an active digestive remedy containing the pepsin and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and they cure stomach troubles because they digest the food eaten and give the weak, abused overworked stomach a chance to rest and recuperate.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold in every drug store in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative

It is pure.

It is gentle.

It is pleasant.

It is efficacious.

It is not expensive.

It is good for children.

It is excellent for ladies.

It is convenient for business men.

It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.

It is used by millions of families the world over.

It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.

If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

Because

Its component parts are all wholesome.
It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects.
It is wholly free from objectionable substances.

It contains the laxative principles of plants.
It contains the carminative principles of plants.
It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.

All are pure.
All are delicately blended.
All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.

Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the orginality and simplicity of the combination.

To get its beneficial effects — buy the genuine.

Manufactured by

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co.

San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

EASTERN FLOODS.

Sweep of Water Greater Than Ever Known Before.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17.—Railroad service in this state, which was badly crippled by the floods of Saturday night and Sunday, is gradually recovering its normal condition and by this afternoon or to-morrow morning trains will be running practically on time. Thousands of laborers are at work to-day repairing the damage to roadbed and bridges wrought by the rushing waters. The railroads that suffered the most damage are the Lehigh Valley, Central of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and New York Central. In some localities it will be weeks before the damage is fully repaired.

The sweep of water was greater in some sections than was ever known before and bridges that withstood the floods of years were swept away. The sudden drop in the temperature was providential in some respects as it prevented the flood from spreading, but it entailed great suffering on the 2,000 or more persons rendered homeless by the destruction of their houses. All passengers on stalled trains were removed from their uncomfortable situation last night and this morning by the railroad companies and the trains are now being taken to their destination. The Frank Daniels Comic Opera company, which was to have opened a two weeks' engagement at the Broad street theatre last night, did not reach the city until early this morning, having been nearly 48 hours in making the journey from Buffalo, which is ordinarily accomplished in 12 hours. The members of the company sat up nearly all of this time and were both hungry and tired when they arrived here.

In the lower anthracite coal region the situation is growing worse. The mine workings are thoroughly soaked with water and it may be weeks before some of them can be worked, although there was a resumption to-day in a few mines. It is estimated that fifty thousand mineworkers and mechanics are idle as a result of the flood.

At Harrisburg the Pennsylvania railroad officials say trains from the west are now about two hours late and from the north the service is practically regular.

On the Lehigh Valley and New Jersey Central roads, the service, while somewhat improved, is still very irregular and officials say they will be lucky if passenger traffic is fully resumed by the end of this week. Along the lines of both roads hundreds of cars loaded with coal are held up, but there is no danger of a coal famine as the companies have a large reserve supply at tidewater points.

The Reading railway has been compelled to suspend traffic on its Little Schuylkill branch between Port Clinton and Tamaqua, because of numerous washouts and the loss of a bridge. It will require several days' work to get the line in working order and meanwhile the company will be greatly hampered in the handling of coal and freight trains.

The weather to-day is not quite so cold as yesterday and in some sections snow is falling.

Various estimates are given of the money loss entailed by the floods. Conservative guesses place the loss at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. So far reports have been received here of the loss of nine lives in various parts of the state.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Dec. 17.—The flood situation in the Wyoming valley shows some improvement to-day. The water in the Susquehanna river receded ten inches below during the night, but the lowlands are still submerged and all communication between Wilkesbarre and the towns on the west side of the river is still cut off.

Bordentown, N. J., Dec. 17.—The freshet in the Delaware river here has fallen two feet and is gradually passing out.

MENTAL SCIENTISTS INDICTED

Sea Breeze, Fla., Dec. 7.—The Federal grand jury at Jacksonville returned true bills against C. C. Post, husband of Helen Wilmans Post, the leader of the Mental Scientists, and C. F. Burgman, her son-in-law, all of this place, charging them with violating section 5480 U. S. revised statutes, which relates to using mails for fraudulent purposes. A similar bill has been returned against Helen Wilmans Post.

PRESIDENT'S LEGACY.

New York, Dec. 14.—The Times says to-day:

According to a decision handed down by Justice Lawrence in a suit brought for the purpose of obtaining a construction of the will of Cornelius Van Shaick Roosevelt, who died in New York in 1887. President Theodore Roosevelt, who is a nephew of the testator, will inherit a fortune of between $100,000 and $150,000.

Cornelius Van Shaick Roosevelt, who lived in New Jersey, left upon his death an estate valued at between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000. The testator bequeathed to his wife, the aunt of President Roosevelt, and who died last year, all of his property in trust. A clause of the will is the provision under which the President will receive a considerable of the fortune.

POSSIBLE WAR

Between Argentine and Chili Over the Boundary Line.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 13.—(via Galveston, Tax.)—The relations between Chili and the Argentine Republic are strained. Chili has not yet replied to the demand for the construction of strategic roads in the litigated territory. The Chilian answer to this demand will be given tomorrow. The Argentine government believes that the Chilian answer will be satisfactory, but a part of the press doubts this. In the meantime, both countries are taking protective measures, although Argentine has not yet mobilized the militia.

In case Chili's reply is not favorable, Argentine will withdraw her minister from Santiago de Chili, and the antecedents and history of the misunderstanding will be forwarded to Great Britain for arbitration.

Chili is busily engaged in buying warships, aiming to surpass the power of Argentine's fleet.

Commercial circles here hope that the influence of the Pope will prevent a conflict of arms between the two countries. Calm reigns here. There have been no warlike manifestations, but all parties are united in support of the government. The Argentine and foreign newspapers published here unanimously counsel the Argentine government to maintain its present energetic attitude.

The Argentine government deposited £2,100,000 in London yesterday to insure the payment of the coupons of the Argentine debt. The Argentine government possesses another reserve fund of £13,000,000.

The bourse of Buenos Ayres is but very slightly disturbed.

London, Dec. 13.—The Times, in its second edition to-day, prints a dispatch from Valparaiso, under to-day's date, announcing that decrees have been published calling out a sufficient number of conscripts and territorial guards to place 30,000 men at the disposition of Chili to protect the mountain passes.

New York, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso, Chili, says:

"The Chilean government will call into service two forces of conscripts as the result of similar action on the part of Argentina."

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 16., via Galveston, Tex.—Although the situation between Argentine and Chili has improved, it has not been clearly defined. The council of Argentine ministers has spent much time in studying the two paragraphs of the Chilian note which form the basis of that country's proposition, an agreement upon which would mean the solution of the pending difficulties.

The council has decided to accept the first paragraph concerning the construction of roads. This paragraph is satisfactory to the Argentine Republic. The compilation of the second paragraph, referring to the pretended occupation by Argentine of Chilian territory at Ultima Esperanza, is not acceptable to the ministers. The assurance is given that the Argentine government, replying to this paragraph, will answer that it is impossible for it to recognize an act which, after investigation, has been disproved.

YACHT FOR PRESIDENT.

New York, Dec. 17.—Work has just been started on the yacht Restless, which for the past three months has been lying in the navy yard, Brooklyn. It is said that the boat when fitted out will be used by the President and secretary of the navy as a yacht in place of the Mayflower, as was proposed some months ago. It will take two months at least to get the boat in trim to go to sea, as she will have to undergo a thorough overhauling. J. Frederick Tams was the former owner. At the time of the Spanish war he sold her to the government, and she was used as a dispatch boat. After service in South Atlantic waters she was placed in the navy yard. She is 132 feet long and 18 feet draught. She was built for Mr. Tams in 1887.

PROTECT THE GAME.

Washington, Dec. 17.—G. O. Shields, president of the League of American Sportsmen, of which President Roosevelt is a member of the executive committee, talked with the President to-day about the desires of the association as to federal legislation for the protection of game and game fishes. Among the suggestions made for game laws are these: Prohibiting the selling of wild animals or birds in the territories or their shipment out of the territories for commercial purposes; for one or more forest preserves in Alaska, with restrictions against hunting, that $20,000 be appropriated for the protection of game in Yellowstone Park; that Yellowstone Park should be extended to include large timber reservations on the south and east.

President Roosevelt expressed himself in favor of legislation along these lines.

Founder of Butte.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 16.—Wm. L. Farland, the founder of Butte, died yesterday of pneumonia, aged 67. Farland, in the early sixties, located many of the mines of Butte, built the first silver mill and produced the first bar of bullion. He was associated with United States Senator Clark in many mining deals during the early days of the camp.

ACROSS THE OCEAN

Marconi Receives Signals Over 1,700 Miles of Sea.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 16.—Marconi has received a telegraphic message from England without the aid of wires.

The inventor of the wireless system of telegraphy has accomplished his aims.

Standing by an instrument on the top of Signal Hill, the promontory back of this city and looking down upon the Atlantic ocean, he and those with him heard the ticker repeat, time and again, the three dots which in the Morse system stand for the letter "S."

The young inventor, outwardly calm, listened and while those with him almost cheered in their excitement, he remained by the instrument and would not say that he had succeeded in the aim of his life.

The next day, at the same time, he again stood by the same instrument, and again repeatedly heard the signal.

Then, turning, Marconi announced to those with him that there no longer existed any doubt that they heard the signal which he had arranged for his assistant in his laboratory at Poldhu, in Cornwall, England, to send to him.

He had hoped to succeed in his experiment, but he had not predicted his success, and he did not announce it until entirely satisfied that he and those with him had heard the three dots which were thrown out upon electric currents by his assistant over 1,700 miles away.

Guglielmo Marconi talked of his experiment and its success last night. He was satisfied, but he emphasized the fact that his invention is yet in its embryonic state. He declares his experiment merely reveals the possibilities which exist and which, some day, and perhaps soon, he hopes to develop into a state of perfection.

Marconi says there was no doubt of the ultimate success of such an experiment, but that he had not hoped for too much, as he was working with extremely imperfect instruments and in the face of the greatest difficulties.

He declares the success of the system in communicating between ships at sea and stations on land and between vessels passing each other at great distances showed that, with proper instruments, distance offered no obstacles.

New York, Dec. 16.—The Cunarder Etruria, which has just arrived here, was in communication for more than five hours in mid-ocean with her sister ship, the Umbria. Long before either ship sighted the other, their commanders were conversing by the Marconi wireless system. The position of each ship was known on the other hours before the horizon. The Etruria left Liverpool on December 7, the same day the Columbria steamed out of New York. They were 1,620 miles east northeast of Sandy Hook when they passed each other, last Wednesday, or in latitude 45.17 and longitude 51.07. Five hours before that, or when they were fully 100 miles apart, the receiver on the Etruria began to click warningly. The operator replied and then the word "Umbria" was slowly spelled out on the Etruria's instrument. Then followed the Umbria's location. The Etruria replied, giving her location, which showed her to be fully 100 miles away from the other vessel. The Umbria sent her number of passengers, the fact that all was well and the latest news from New York. The Etruria sent word of the burning of the great Liverpool Exchange quadrangle, which occurred on December 6, while the Etruria was lying in the Mersey.

GUESTS OF A NEGRO.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 16.—There is much comment in all parts of Georgia over the action of several prominent white people of Smithville, Ga., in dining at the table of Charlie Mitchell, a wealthy negro planter near that place. He is the owner and operator of a large farm and displays unusual sagacity in the marketing of his crops. He decided to entertain some of his prominent white friends and invited Mr. and Mrs. Corrie Thompson Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Milton A. Smith, Mrs. Cherry, Mrs. Howell McAfee, J. B. Edwards and D. W. J. Clark.

Mitchell did not sit at the table with his guests, but superintended the work of the waiters, whom he had imported for the occasion

WILHELM AND BEER

Kaiser Is Opposed to Beer-Swilling Among Workmen.

Berlin, Dec. 16.—The emperor, among a variety of new subjects engaging his attention, is looking into the relations of the German workmen's productiveness and the use of beer during working hours. His majesty's inquiries among employers and students of social questions indicate that he regards the beer now drank regularly on factory premises as appreciably detrimental to both accuracy of workmanship and amount of product. A movement is on foot to exclude beer from the factories. Several works have already educated their operatives to dispense with the morning and afternoon beer recesses. It is quite common for a workman to drink ten pints a day in the shops, while the average is not much below a gallon per day, especially among molders.

An American firm making electrical apparatus here has kept records of the work done before and since the prohibition of beer. The result is 10 per cent increase in product per man. Part of the increase, however, is due to the time saved. The theory of the firm is that beer drinking in working hours makes a man physically and mentally inactive, and that, consequently, he is less capable of doing his best work, especially toward the end of the day.

The foreign officials tell the correspondent of the Associated Press that Germany has not the remotest idea of seizing a Venezuelan harbor in order to obtain satisfaction of her claims. Germany has not any given claims, and those connected with the mistreatment of sailors and German residents in Venezuela are substantially settled. Germany might push some private business claims but she regards the whole matter as insignificant and would gladly be out of it altogether, particularly because of the constant misunderstanding of Germany's intentions by American and British newspapers.

MINISTER GIVES IT UP

Regrets His Inability to Re-establish Cordial Relations With Colombia.

New York, Dec. 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Bogota, Colombia, says:

"Senor Herboso, the Chilian minister, has cabled to President Castro, of Venezuela, that he had hoped that, once mediation had been accepted, and the opportunity arriving, each republic (Venezuela and Colombia) would submits its grievances and claims of rights of indemnity, strengthening its demands by documents and proofs, and accepting, without reserve, the decision of the mediator. 'I regret to have to communicate,' the Chilian minister adds, 'that the Colombian government considers that the conditions submitted by you cannot be accepted by Colombia. I regret, in the name of the Chilian government and myself, my inability to re-establish harmony between the sister republics.'

"There has been a great popular public demonstration, with military bands, at the Chilian legation, in recognition of Minister Herboso's efforts as mediator to prevent war with Venezuela."

FIGHTING AGAIN.

New York, Dec. 13.—General Carlos Alban has received a cablegram from Buena Ventura giving an account of a big fight at Rio San Juan, near Buena Ventura, on Monday, says the Colon, Colombia, correspondent of the Herald. The revolutionists sent an expedition of 1,500 men overland from Tumaco. This expedition was surprised at the river by the government troops. Many casualties are reported by both sides.

GOV. GREGORY DEAD.

Wickford, R. I., Dec. 17.—William Gregory, governor of Rhode Island and Providence plantations, died at his home here yesterday afternoon of acute Bright's disease following a succession of illnesses. After an indisposition of nearly two months, he returned to the state capital last Friday, and his death was the indirect result of a cold. Governor Gregory was the first governor of the state to die in office for nearly a century and a half. Under the new constitution Lieutenant Governor Charles Dean Kimball, of Providence, becomes the acting governor for the remainder of the term. On January 7, 1902, he will be sworn in as governor for the term to which Gov. Gregory was elected on the 5th of last month.

William Gregory, the twenty-ninth governor under the constitution, was an example of a self-made man. From a loom fixer he became mill superintendent and finally owner of two worsted mills. He was president of a national bank and a director of several of the foremost banking institutions in the state. He was born in Astoria, L. I., in August, 1819.

Lord Roseberry appealed to by government press to declare himself ready to assume leadership of new party which can reconcile discordant elements and bring Boer war to an end.

HAWAII INCOME TAX

Amount Collected Falls Below the Sum Expected.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

Honolulu, Dec. 9, via San Francisco, Dec. 17.—Complete returns of the income tax show that the amount of the tax collected will be far below the amount expected when the law was passed. The returns show an aggregate assessment of $335,000, which is only about half of what it was hoped the tax would bring in. The tax is 2 per cent on all over $1,000 for every individual or corporation, and the returns, therefore, show that with the $1,000 deducted in each case, incomes aggregating $16,750,000 net were received here during 1900. The smallness of the figures is believed to be due, in part, to recent falls in sugar stocks.

SEBREE IN SAMOA.

Leading Officials Gave the New Captain a Warm Welcome.

Tutuila, Samoa, Dec. 3.—Via San Francisco, Dec. 17.—Captain Uriel Sebree, U. S. N., arrived here on the steamer Ventura, Nov. 27, and at once assumed command of the United States steamship Abarenda and of the station, coupled with the governorship of the islands. He succeeds Tilley.

The leading officials assembled at Pago Pago to welcome Capt. Sebree. Great regret was expressed by the natives and officials at Capt. Tilley's departure, and Capt. Sebree promised to follow as closely as possible, the policy begun by Capt. Tilley, whereupon the natives, speaking through their chiefs, promised to render all the support they could to the new governor.

At the general meeting of the people of Tutuila, held Nov. 21, at Nuuli, which was presided over by Lieut. J. L. Jayne, U. S. N., then commanding the station, one division strongly urged the adoption of the constitution of the United States in its entirety, and at the same time, asked that all the other South Sea Islanders and Samoans from German Samoa be sent back to their homes. This was strenuously opposed by some.

HISTORIC CARRIAGE BURNED

Chicago, Dec. 12.—The carriage in which President McKinley rode when attending the Chicago Peace Jubilee celebration in 1898, and which occupied a conspicuous place in the Chicago memorial parade, was destroyed in a fire at the livery stable of the Leroy Payne Company, 171 Michigan avenue, this morning.

The fire was the result of the explosion of a furnace in the basement of the establishment, and three employes and seventeen horses narrowly escaped death.

When the explosion occurred A. E. Waite, a coachman; J. B. Sullivan, a night clerk, and Samuel Marsh, another employe, were standing in the front part of the office. The explosion shattered the floor on which they were standing and smoke filled the room. The men ran into the street and saw the flames were rising from the basement. Waite hastened to turn in an alarm of fire while Sullivan and Marsh ran back into the building to release seventy horses which were confined in the rear. Marsh had succeeded in releasing several of the horses, when both men, almost overcome by smoke, were compelled to flee from the building.

A lake breeze fanned the flames, which soon ignited fourteen carriages in the front of the building. The fourth in the line of carriages was that which President McKinley occupied. Along with the others it was burned until only the framework remained. Employes say that an attempt to restore it is highly improbable, if not impossible.

The carriage was purchased by Leroy Payne three years ago especially for the peace jubilee. President McKinley was the first man to step into the carriage after its completion. He rode in it later when attending a reception. The carriage also had been an object of admiration in the Dewey parade, where it was occupied by several visiting foreign consuls who were guests of Chicago.

NEW TORPEDO

New York, Dec. 11.—Commander Richardson Clover, U. S. N., attache of the United States embassy at London, who, with his family, arrived here on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse last night, to spend the holidays, will report to the government on an exhibition of a working model of a torpedo operated by the Marconi system of wireless electrical transmission before he returns to his post, on December 28. The inventor is a man named Gardiner. By means of the application of his idea, Commander Clover said that inventor believed that he could start, stop, start again, steer and fire a torpedo from a keyboard on a ship or on land, using the Marconi wireless system in conjunction with his device, which is the apparatus on the torpedo.

In an exhibition of a working model in the inventor's rooms in London, Commander Clover said that the inventor did everything that he had said that he could do. He showed that he could start and stop the propellor and turn the rudder in either direction at will, as well as ring the bell which reported the explosion of the torpedo.

The Vaccaras and the Orling Armstrong systems, the commander said, could do only one thing, and then became powerless. The different operations in the Gardiner torpedo were determined by the length of the wave. One wave started the motor of the torpedo, another stopped it, a third pulled the rudder to one side, a fourth to the other, and the fifth exploded it.

A defect in the mechanism appeared to be that there was no mechanism which could be given to the rudder when moved from its normal position, except hard aport or hard to starboard, as the case might be. The torpedo to be operated in this way could be only partly submerged. A mast equipped with a wire to receive the wave must be used on it. This, of course, might serve as a warning to an enemy. The torpedo was in the experimental stage, Commander Clover said, and had not been accepted by any government.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The civil service commission has decided to restore the name of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine, who recently was acquitted of the murder of James Seymour Ayers, to the roll of eligibles for appointment to the civil service. Just prior to the death of Ayres Mrs. Bonine had successfully passed an examination for skilled laborer in the government printing office, but pending the result of the trial her name was held up.

British coast swept by storms. Fourteen persons perished in North Sea by foundering of a Belgian ship.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ALMOST AND ACTUAL CONSUMPTIVES

HEARKEN TO GOOD NEWS!

Recent United States Government Reports show that during the year 1900, the deaths from Consumption were fewer by 40,000 than in 1890. How great is modern medicine!

To successfully fortify the predisposed Consumptive against this human scourge is a mighty step in medical progress: to rescue actual subjects of the disease is a wonderful scientific achievement.

The four wonderful preparations of Dr. Slocum—free to all threatened or afflicted humanity—both prevent and cure.

That such an army of people have been spared the horrors of the malady has been due largely to the free, broadcast distribution of these preventive and curative remedies.

Thousands availed themselves of his free offer, and to-day owe their lives to this fact.

Many almost consumptives were prevented having the malady and others—actual subjects—were cured and saved.

The wonderful properties of these preparations, which bar and prevent and arrest and cure Tuberculosis, have been proven to be actively germicidal, corrective, tonic and building.

As a complete armor, they turn the shafts of disease: as mighty weapons, that can be wielded by the weakest hand, they strike down and conquer maladies that have already invaded the body.

They are the safeguard against and the cure for not only Consumption but many wasting maladies.

The Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the most energetic and successful tissue builder known.

The Tonic is a wonderful agent for bodily reinforcement.

The Expectorant increases the breathing capacity by giving freedom to the lungs.

The Ozojell cure for Catarrh is admirable for healing purposes.

Some cases call for all four remedies in combination; others need only one or two of the preparations.

DR. SLOCUM INSTRUCTING PHYSICIANS AND STUDENTS.

Whether you have consumption or not, if your powers of life are failing from any cause, you should not deny yourself the prompt benefit of the free offer which means health to you.

Free for the Asking

To obtain these four FREE preparations that have never yet failed to cure, all you have to do is to write to

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 98 Pine St., New York,

and all four of the free remedies will be sent you at once with full directions and instructions for their use.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—When writing the Doctor, please mention the Toledo Weekly Blade, giving express and postoffice address, and greatly oblige.

RUSSIA ON OUR HIP

St. Petersburg Economist Takes Stand Against Commercial Policy.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 3.—Mr. Anton Radzig, a statistician and economist of high standing, has taken a strong stand against a Chauvinistic commercial policy. In a published letter, he says the tariff difficulties with the United States have brought Russia considerable disadvantages, with no compensating advantages.

Referring to Germany, Mr. Radzig says she is very foolish to raise her bread tariff, because German agriculturists are unable to supply all the demands of the German population for foodstuffs. He anticipates that the principal result of a high German tariff will be a general rise in prices, which the consumer will have to pay. What Russia needs is not higher, but lower, duties, and above all he believes that a commercial war would be the worst possible investment for the country.

FOREIGN ITEMS

China decorates Young Lu, leader of the Boxer outbreak.

Boer sympathy in Paris said to be more wordy than substantial.

Miss Stone's captors complain that she is trying to convert them to Christianity.

Coronation plans now contemplate parade on Thames with king in royal barge.

Movement to have General Kitchener recalled developed strong sentiment in his favor.

Recent victories announced by Lord Kitchener received with great rejoicing by British.

Miss Bessie Abbott, the American girl, declared by French critics to be greater singer than Patti.

Strong force of Colombian insurgents is surprised by government troops and a hard battle is fought.

Lord Kitchener charges Boers with robbing and murdering wounded British soldiers at Brakenlaagte.

C. T. Yerkes will build a 70,000 horse-power electric generating station to run the London underground trains.

Papal policy on the Philippines is fixed and is said to be less liberal than expected because of pressure from the friars.

British national anthem for coronation will begin "God save our Lord the King," instead of "our gracious King," as heretofore.

Alarmed by the depopulation in rural districts, the English board of agriculture is planning to revive interest in farming sections.

Ten thousand refugees expected to return to Johannesburg because of the opening of the gold mines. General revival in business.

Lazare Weiller, representing French committee on Foreign Commerce, on way to United States to observe business methods.

English statesmen anxious to have canal treaty settled and out of their way, declaring such generous offer will not be repeated.

Santiago Inglesias, the representative of the American Federation of Labor, convicted of conspiracy by a Porto Rican court and sentenced to prison. Union he formed abolished.

Junior Constitutional club of London, discussed anarchy, Sir Edward Clarke, ex-solicitor general, declaring international co-operation possible.

Agrarian leader in the Reichstag in speech on the tariff declared Europe in danger of becoming a commercial province of the United States.

British war office issues Lord Kitchener's report showing that Boers killed 8 natives in last year, many being shot to hide movements of commandoes.

British delegates to the Brussels sugar conference believe the meeting will vote to abolish or greatly reduce the bounties paid by Germany, France and Russia.

Chilean minister for foreign affairs submitted new proposition to Argentina for a settlement of the dispute between the two countries. If it is rejected it will be taken as an indication that Argentina desires war.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 13.—A story of three men lost in the woods of the northern coast of British Columbia was brought here by Geo. Logan, a lumberman, who was brought down in a small tug. With two companions, Logan left here three weeks ago in a small boat to cruise out lumber. Their boat was capsized and while endeavoring to beat their way back to the coast, they were separated and lost.

After undergoing great hardships Logan reached the coast. A second member of the party was found almost dead from cold and hunger. The third man has not been found and a searching party has left to discover him if possible.

BOERS SURPRISED.

Gen. Hamilton Caught Piet Viljoen Napping.

London, Dec. 14.—Reporting to the war office from Pretoria, under date of yesterday, Lord Kitchener says:

"Bruce Hamilton, after a long night march, surprised Piet Viljoen's laager at dawn, December 13, at Witkraens, 25 miles northwest of Ermelo, killed sixteen Boers and captured 70 armed prisoners. Many others were wounded, and were left at farms. He recaptured one of Benson's guns, the other having been destroyed. Two field cornets are among the prisoners. The recaptured gun is in good order, and was used against the retreating enemy."

Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, secretary of state for war, wired the government's congratulations upon General Bruce Hamilton's brilliant achievement.

Kitchener's Charges.

London, Dec. 12.—Lord Kitchener's promised statement covering 3 separate months, in which natives have been shot by the Boers, and which involve the loss of 84 lives, was issued by the war office last night. In some of the cases mentioned the blacks were shot after an informal court-martial or upon being accused of spying, but in numerous instances Lord Kitchener indicates the natives were shot in cold blood in order to hide traces of the movements of the Boer commandoes.

Boers Captured.

London, Dec. 11.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Standerton, Transvaal Colony, dated Tuesday, December 10, announces that General Bruce Hamilton, after a night march, surprised and captured practically the whole of the Boer Bethel command at Trichards Fontein, early that morning. Seven Boers were killed and 131 were made prisoners.

Rhodes' Plan.

London, Dec. 14.—Cecil Rhodes, in a long letter to the Daily Telegraph, advocates the settlement of large numbers of suitable British subject on land among the Boers as the only safe means of eradicating race hatred in South Africa. He contends that if the Britishers confine their attention to the mining districts and the towns, it is impossible for the race difficulties to be solved.

Botha Wounded.

Durban, Dec. 16.—A dispatch received here from Nkandhla, Zululand, dated Dec. 5, and delayed in transit by the censor, tells of a recent action near Lunenberg, Transvaal, in which Commandant Louis Botha was shot through the left leg below the knee.

London, Dec. 16.—Advices received at the war office from Lord Kitchener from Pretoria report the important capture of Commandant Badenhorst, with a party of Boers, at Sterkfontein.

London, Dec. 16.—A picturesque incident of the war is reported from Carnarvon, Cape Colony. A garrison of twenty men at Tontelbosch sustained a Boer attack during six days. They had to fight for water every night. Three of their number were killed and fifteen wounded.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—New Zealand news received by steamer gives details of great destruction of property in the Cheviot district by an earthquake on Nov. 18. In the town of Cheviot and country the damage will reach £20,000. Scarcely a building was left standing. The fine homestead of Sir George Clifford, was wrecked.

Great fissures opened in the earth and water issued from them. In one office a heavy safe was thrown across the room and brick chimneys fell like toy houses. The people are panic stricken as the shocks still continue. At Waiau river great cracks opened in the river bed, into which water poured. Then they closed and volumes of water were sent hundreds of feet into the air.

True Bill Found.

London, Dec. 16.—At the Old Bailey to-day the grand jury returned a true bill against Theodore Jackson and Laura Jackson (Ann Odelia Diss De Bar). The recorder in charging the grand jury commented upon the "horrible and blasphemous character of the evidence."

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—The transport Hancock sailed at noon yesterday for Manila with a large number of troops and cabin passengers.

On board are 21 officers and 456 men of the Fifteenth cavalry, seven officers, 30 recruits, three officers returning to duty, 19 lady passengers and six children, together with hospital corps and signal corps men.

TREATY IS RATIFIED

Senate Approves the Canal Measure by Vote of 72 to 6.

Washington, Dec. 17.—By a vote of 72 to 6 the senate ratified the Hay-Pauncefote isthmian canal treaty yesterday afternoon. Only Senators Bacon, Blackburn, Culberson, Mallory, Teller and Tillman voted against the convention. Bailey paired with Depew and Elkins. Rawlins paired with Hanna and Sewell. Daniel, Jones of Nevada, Patterson and Quay did not vote.

Opposition to the convention had dwindled and the six senators who voted against it did so largely upon the ground that our right to construct an isthmian canal cannot be questioned by any power, and therefore a treaty with Great Britain is not needed to enable us to begin work on the Nicaraguan canal. Senator Culberson, of Texas, probably had another reason. He has contended that the preamble of the Hay-Pauncefote pact perpetuates the eight article of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Senator Bailey, also of Texas, shared the view of his colleague.

A majority of the Democratic senators voted for the treaty with the expressed understanding that they did so because they believed its ratification would promote canal legislation during the present session of congress. Being in favor of the canal and desirous that work should be begun at the earliest possible moment, they were unwilling to place any more obstacles in the way of the passage of the pending canal bill.

The immediate effect of the ratification of the treaty will be to stimulate endeavor by congress to pass a bill authorizing the construction of the Nicaraguan canal. The latest Morgan bill is now pending in the senate, having been favorably reported by the committee on interoceanic canals. The Hepburn bill is before the house. The two measures differ radically on many essential points. The Hepburn bill passed the house during the first session of the fifty-sixth congress and will undoubtedly be re-enacted soon after congress resumes in January. Whether the senate will accept this measure or pass Senator Morgan's bill is a matter of conjecture.

One thing is certain, and that is that the senate will act promptly upon some canal bill. The present disposition of the leaders is to give canal legislation the right of way until a bill of some sort is passed. The expectation of both Democrats and Republicans is that a canal bill will be passed by both houses and be signed by the President by Feb. 15 at the latest. If the Republican program to depose Senator Morgan as chairman of the committee on interoceanic canals and give that important place to Senator Hanna is carried out the pending Morgan bill may be shelved and a bill to be reported later which will bear the name of Senator Hanna will be given right of way. Hanna will undoubtedly favor the Hepburn bill. He likes Hepburn because his own name has been associated with Hepburn in others matters of legislation.

OUR ARID LANDS.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The committee of seventeen senators and members of the House, appointed by the full congressional representation from the western arid land states to draft a bill providing for national aid to irrigation, have completed the bill they were authorized to name, but it will not be introduced in either House of Congress until after the Christmas holidays. The bill embodies some of the provisions of both the Shafroth and the Hansbrough-Newlands bills. Its central idea is the devotion of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands to the reclamation of those lands. It also increases the price of the public lands to be benefited by the proposed irrigation enterprises so as to make settlers pay part of the cost of the construction.

The bill provides that all moneys received from the sale and disposal of public lands in the arid land states shall be set aside as a reclamation fund, that examination and surveys of reservoir sites, tunnel sites for diversion of water and irrigation canals connected therewith shall be made, that the secretary of the interior may withdraw from public entry the lands required for irrigation works and the public lands proposed to be irrigated by them and that upon the determination being reached that any irrigation be made for its construction, contract shall be made for its construction if the estimate of the engineer shows that the cost will not exceed $10 per acre on the land to be reclaimed. After the construction the lands to be irrigated are to be subject to homestead entries in areas not exceeding eighty acres, upon the entryman's paying $5 per acre to the reclamation fund. This fund is to be used for the operation and maintenance of reservoirs and irrigation works until payments for the land settled upon are made, when all the irrigation works except the reservoirs shall be turned over to the settlers, who are required as a body corporate to operate and maintain them. It also provides that in the event that there is sufficient water for public and private lands water rights may be sold for the irrigation of private lands at a price of not less than $5 per acre.

Full power is given to condemn lands needed for reservoir and ditch purposes. It is provided that state laws shall govern in the matters of appropriation and distribution of water. Power to make federal rules and regulations is vested in the secretary of the interior.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—An auxiliary of the McKinley National Memorial Association, of Cleveland, O., has been formed for the purpose of enlisting the co-operation of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and similar fraternal societies and the various church organizations among the Afro-Americans in raising funds for the memorial. The central executive committee consists of the following members: Bishop R. W. Arnett, Ohio; Booker T. Washington, Alabama; J. W. Lyons, Georgia; Owen Field Adams, Illinois; Henry P. Cheatham, North Carolina; B. L. Terrell and Daniel Murray, District of Columbia. There is an advisory committee of 200 of the most prominent Afro-Americans of the country. The auxiliary hopes to raise a large sum of money.

The romance of Mrs. Thomas Lane and Chevalier Trentanove seems to be a sad one. Their engagement was announced in Washington a few weeks ago while the chevalier was abroad. The sculptor denied that any engagement existed and went so far as to write a friend, in Milwaukee that the story was "all nonsense." Mrs. Lane, on the contrary, today stated that there had been an engagement and that she had broke it. According to her first made plan she was to be married to the chevalier here on December 17. Then she publ announced, through the papers, that t wedding was postpond, and would tak place in London a month later. She als made public the fact that she had tw a house on Carlton terrace, next to tha of Lord and Lady Curzon, and wou live there with her future husband. T day she stated that the sculptor wa very exacting and of a jealous tempera ment, in view of which she decided t break her engagement to him.

It is stated that the chevalier was an noyed at the change of plans, and wa not as agreeable as he might have bee under the circumstances, as he was, a at first stated, who first made the change, deciding in consequence of re ceiving some orders from King Victo Emmanuel to make busts of the roya family.

CONSTIPATION

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Radway's Pills, 25c a box. All druggists, or by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

WAR TAXES.

No Definite Plans for Revenue Reduction Yet Framed.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, says that no definite plans have been made thus far for considering the question of further reducing the war taxes. At the same time there has been much informal discussion on the subject, considerable data has been gathered concerning the items which can be best reduced, and there seems to be a general purpose on the part of members of the committee to push this important question to the front soon after the holidays. In speaking of the matter yesterday, Mr. Payne said:

"With a surplus of $100,000,000, I have no doubt the ways and means committee will frame a bill reducing the revenues, probably on the general lines of the last war reduction bill. But there is no particular hurry in dealing with the subject, as there are several contingencies which may call for a large increase in government expenditures, and it will be well to understand pretty well what our expenditures are to be before finally determining on a large reduction of the revenues. When we make the reduction we ought to make it as large as can be made with safety. In my judgment, the committee will take the matter up soon after the holidays. Whether we will have hearings or not will depend upon the pleasure of the committee."

In the absence of action by the committee, Mr. Payne will not discuss the prospects of reduction on particular items. Already, however, several interests have applied for hearings.

These include the representatives of the tea interests, who desire to have the ten-cent tax imposed by the war revenue act taken off that product. No formal application has been made by the representatives of the beer and wine interests but both are expected to make strong efforts for reduction on their respective taxes. Suggestions have also reached members of the committee that the war tax imposed on banking capital be taken off. Another proposition is for the doing away with the withdrawal stamp taxes on imported merchandise, particularly on tobacco, as these withdrawal stamps are said to be very onerous to importers. The large tobacco interests have not yet made known what, if any further reduction they would seek on tobacco, but the independent producers of manufactured tobacco and snuff are understood to desire a reduction from the present rate to six cents per pound. Bills have been introduced proposing a reduction as low as two cents per pound. There is no suggestion thus far that further changes will be made on cigars and cigarettes. Owing to the large amount of surplus, there is some sentiment among members in favor of wiping out the entire list of war revenue taxes at a single stroke, thus leaving the revenue and custom laws upon the basis that existed prior to the Spanish war.

CAPITAL ITEMS.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.

The old seats and desks taken out of Representative Hall are still stored away in the basement of the Capitol. When the desks were removed it was announced that any member desiring his desk and chair could have the same by paying $2, but before they arrived here the workmen had removed the numbers and other means of identification so that it is now impossible to tell which was which. Among the lot are desks and chairs which have been used by Mr. McKinley, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Tom Reed and many other noted men. The members would give considerable to secure possession of one of these desks, and every day members may be seen closely examining them trying to find some mark of identification, but it will never be known which is historic, on account of having been used by one of these great men.

The bargain sales keep the United States mints hustling making pennies. Last week nearly five million pennies were coined at the Philadelphia mint, the largest number ever turned out in a single week in the history of the mint. The government officials say that the great demand for pennies is always heavy during the holiday shopping season, as most of the articles are sold at odd figures. The government officials have never been able to find out what becomes of the pennies. Thousands are turned out every day, and yet they are always in demand. A few years ago when the merchants commenced the 99-cent and $1.99 sales, etc., a man recommended to the officials here that a 9-cent piece be coined to take the place of a nickel and four pennies, his argument being that it would come in very handy for the women on a bargain expedition.

The dead letter division of the Postoffice department has been a busy place during the past year. The increase of letters received there was nearly 13 per cent. This is not entirely due to the increase of business of the department, but an indication that people who send mail are becoming more careless. During the past year 8,507,257 pieces o mail were received at the dead lette office. Every piece is carefully read by girls, and when it is possible the letter or paper is returned to the sender. Some of the letters are of course very interesting reading. Love letters, whitecap letters, duns, pictures, etc. The most interesting of all to the girls, who are supposed to keep them secret, are the love letters, but they have many a good story to tell their friends at dinner at the boarding house.

WARSHIPS AT HAVANA.

Washington, Dec. 17.—By special request of Governor General Wood, the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, which are due to arrive at Havana to day, will be permitted to remain in the harbor of the Cuban capital until after Christmas. It is felt that the presence of the Kearsarge and other splendid vessels of the squadron at Havana during the holiday season will tend to strengthen the friendship of the Cubans for the United States.

KNOX CONFIRMED BY SENATE

Washington, Dec. 17.—Just before adjournment last night the Senate confirmed the nomination of Philander C. Knox to be attorney general of the United States.

NATIONAL RED CROSS.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The Red Cross society held its annual meeting yesterday and unanimously re-elected Miss Clara Barton president of the society. General John H. Wilson was elected first vice-president; Mrs. John A. Logan second vice-president; Mr. Lyman J. Gage treasurer; Mr. Richard Olney, formerly secretary of state, counselor, and Mr. S. W. Briggs, secretary. The treasurer's report showed receipts for the year $5,310, and expenditures $3,689. Plans were partly formed for the extension of the society by means of state auxiliaries.

EMORY SMITH HAS RESIGNED

Henry C. Payne Named as His Successor.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Announcement was made to-day that Postmaster General Smith has tendered his resignation and that it has been accepted. Henry C. Payne, national committeeman from Wisconsin, has been offered the position, and has accepted it.

TARIFF BILL

For the Philippines Reported to the House.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Chairman Payne, of the committee on ways and means, to-day presented the majority report on the Philippine tariff bill. It says:

This bill is designed to raise revenue for the government and benefit of the Philippine archipelago. It is intended to restore the status which existed prior to the late decision of the supreme court in "The diamond rings case." Prior to that decision the government had been collecting duties on goods coming into the United States from the Philippine archipelago at the same rates as those provided in our tariff laws for like articles imported from "foreign countries." The court holds that the Philippine archipelago is not a foreign country and therefore the general tariff law does not apply. This bill extends the rate now existing upon imports from foreign countries to articles brought in from the Philippine islands.

In the Philippine archipelago the United States Philippine commission prepared a tariff act after much care and study. Their object has been and is, to raise sufficient revenue to support a government in the Philippines, to provide amply for the education of the people, to open up the highways of commerce both foreign and domestic, and to provide ample police force for the protection of order. These different forms of tariff in force there have produced a surplus of revenue after paying the expenses of the government. This bill proposes in the first section to make this Philippine tariff a part of the statutes of the United States.

The necessity for a continuation of revenue which shall be both ample and certain is imperative. If we continue the police and constabulary system which has been inaugurated, and which is doing so much to restore and conserve order in the islands, it will call for a large increase in appropriations. We have enrolled one hundred and fifty thousand school children in the public schools. Of this number more than one-half are without any school house accommodation. It is necessary that we build suitable houses at once. Ten thousand adults were at last accounts enrolled for night schools, and we are told that this number has since increased probably to at least thirty-five thousand. These people, anxious to learn our language and to better their mental condition, must be amply provided for. Four thousand teachers have been employed, nearly all of them recently, and their salaries must be paid. This great work of education must not be crippled, even for a short time, for lack of funds.

Our government has gone to work systematically through the commission for the improvement of the harbor at Manila. They have let the contract, after a public advertisement and competitive bids, to the lowest bidder. This contract calls for the expenditure of three millions of dollars in the near future. Roads are being constructed and the building of roads in this tropical country is expensive. These are but a few of the many items of expenditure which are imperative. All these expenditures are preparing the way for a reduction of the army and in the end will prove of direct benefit to the taxpayers of the United States.

The bill provides for the collection of tonnage taxes on vessels plying between the ports of the United States and the Philippine archipelago. It further provides that "vessels not of United States" may ply between these ports, notwithstanding our coastwise navigation laws, until the first day of January, 1905, when it is believed these islands may safely come under the operation of our present statutes and vessels only of the United States be employed in our commerce with them.

At present our own people who ship goods to these islands are handicapped by the internal revenue tax and duties paid upon foreign goods imported here and used in the manufacture of articles sent to the Philippines. The sixth clause of the proposed bill is designed to remedy this.

The fourth section provides that all the duties and taxes collected under the act shall not be covered into the general fund of the treasury of the United States, but paid into the treasury of the Philippine islands to be used and expended for the use and benefit of these islands.

The object of the bill is to meet a pressing emergency, practically and efficiently. We present the tariff act of the commission as the best that can be devised in the limited time left for us to act.

PRESIDENT REVIEWED THEM.

Washington, Dec. 15.—From a stand in front of the White House grounds President Roosevelt reviewed the annual parade of the local police and fire departments. On the stand with him were his daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt, and the Roosevelt boys. General Gillespie, chief of engineers, the District commissioners and many prominent citizens of Washington. After the parade had passed the fire department gave an exhibition run. Thousands of people packed Pennsylvania avenue on either side of the White House, more eager to see the President than the parade, and when Mr. Roosevelt left the stand 5,000 or 6,000 school children invaded the White House grounds and followed him to the door of the executive mansion.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The joint committee of the two houses of congress appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a memorial service in honor of the late President McKinley, held a meeting to-day and decided to invite Secretary of State Hay to be the orator whenever the proposed services shall be held. This selection was made upon a motion by Senator Fair banks.

Resolution on Anarchy.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The senate today adopted the resolution of Senator Vest, directing the committee on judiciary to investigate and report upon a method for restricting anarchy and restraining those who attempt to assassinate Presidents.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

AMERICAN BANK

In the Far East--Will Be Located in Shanghai.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The establishment of a great American banking institution in the Far East is about to be realized with the cordial co-operation of the government at Washington, so far as such assistance can be given under existing law and under legislation that is being urged upon the present congress. The enterprise is understood to command the enormous capital indispensable to enable it to compete with great foreign institutions strongly intrenched on the other side of the Pacific. The desirability of such a bank, capitalized and controlled by Americans, has long appealed to commercial interests doing business with the Orient, but not until the Philippines came under the jurisdiction of the United States did the national government become aware of the great necessity, through being placed in the humiliating position of absolute dependence for banking facilities on two powerful English corporations, and compelled to transact its business with them, including the handling of the large funds required by the army and navy. Frequently these transactions involved the application by these banks of rates of exchange that were regarded as exorbitant, and many opportunities arose for them seriously to hamper the fiscal operations of the government.

The method adopted in the general protocol of Pekin for the distribution of the Chinese indemnity, amounting to $333,000,000 gold, of which $25,000,000, with interest, is payable to the United States in installments running to 1940, made it indispensable for the United States to designate some bank at Shanghai as the depository of its share, and the only alternative to dealing with foreign banks was to encourage the establishment of an American institution of undoubted strength. The inducements which it has been possible to offer American capitalists to enter into the fierce competition that may be expected in addition to the amortization of the American share in the Chinese indemnity include as well the handling of the vast disbursements that are inseparable from the maintenance of great fleets of naval vessels and army transports in Chinese waters, and the transmission of consular fees, charges and salaries. These are to be immediately operative, but the extension of new banking facilities to the Philippines must await legislation by congress.

The Guaranty Trust company, of New York, has been selected by President Roosevelt's cabinet to undertake the desired responsibilities at Shanghai, Hong Kong, and eventually at Manila or other Eastern ports, and already officials of that corporation have been sent out to survey the field and to make preliminary arrangements for beginning business about the first of the year, when they will be called upon to receive the first instalment of the indemnity at Shanghai.

SCHLEY AFFAIR.

House Tackles the Philippine Revenue Bill.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, has introduced a resolution to investigate the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley from the time he took command of the flying squadron up to and including the destruction of the Spanish fleet, July 3, 1898. It recites the action of the court of inquiry, and declares that the American people desire an investigation by citizens not connected with the navy department.

Representative Mudd, of Maryland, also introduced a resolution relative to Admiral Schley, as follows:

"Resolved, That the thanks of congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley and the officers and men under his command, for their victory over the Spanish forces and the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the naval battle off Santiago de Cuba, on July 3, 1898."

Mr. Mudd says the resolution is not the result of any concerted action by the Maryland delegation, and represents his individual views.

The Philippine Revenues.

The first debate of the session in the house began to-day on the bill to provide temporary revenues for the Philippine islands. Under the agreement made last Friday, the debate is to continue to-day and to-morrow until 4 o'clock, when the vote is to be taken.

Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority, opened for his side, and, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Richardson, the floor leader of the minority, who is suffering from an attack of the grip, the task of opening for the Democratic side devolved upon Mr. Swanson (Va.). There was a fair attendance in the galleries. Before the debate began, some preliminary business was transacted. Messrs. De Armond (Mo.) and Broussard (La.), who had not heretofore appeared at this session, took the oath.

After the routine business had been disposed of, Mr. Payne moved that the house go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the Philippine revenue bill. Two Democrats—Messrs. Vandiver (Mo.) and Cooper (Tex.)—attempted to interrupt the motion with requests for unanimous consent to consider Schley resolutions, but Mr. Payne declined to yield the floor, and his motion prevailed.

Mr. Payne, in opening the debate, carefully explained the purpose of the bill, which already has been set forth in his report.

Mr. Payne reviewed at some length the events leading up to the formulation of the tariff. He contrasted the Spanish rates with those fixed by the commission. On flour, for instance, he said, the rate had been reduced from $1.88 to 50 cents, on rice from 59 cents to 40, and on hams and smoked meats from $9.13 to $3. Proportionate reductions had been made on other articles.

Mr. Payne explained that the commission also had deemed it wise to continue a portion of the old Spanish export tax on hemp, sugar and tobacco, owing to the difficulty of levying and collecting a land tax.

Personally, he said, he did not like the idea of an export tax, but there seemed not other way at present. There was necessity for immediate action to meet the situation caused by the decision of the supreme court.

Mr. Payne also explained the feature of the bill providing for the extension of the navigation laws of the United States to the islands and the permission it granted to foreign vessels to ply between Philippine and American ports until January, 1905.

Mr. Payne's statement that by that time it was honed American ships would be able to take care of this business aroused scattering applause on his side of the house.

THE CANAL BILL.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce at its first meeting to-day voted to favorably report the Hepburn bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. Representative Fletcher (Minn.) was the only member voting against reporting the bill. Before the vote was taken several amendments were proposed. One, by Mr. Adamson of Georgia, was agreed to, providing that the expenditure of $10,000,000 a provided for by the bill shall be made only on warrants signed by the President of the United States. Other amendments fix ing a maximum and minimum depth for the canal were voted down, the desire being to retain the original form of the Hepburn bill as near as possible.

Chairman Hepburn was directed to urge the measure to consideration, and a vote in the House at the earliest practicable time.

BIG CLUB OFFER

Three Publications for the Price of One—A Bargain for Blade Readers.

Three of the best publications in the country have formed a subscription combination by which they are able to offer an unequalled clubbing bargain. The Blade is in this combination and every reader is entitled to take advantage of it. Here's the offer:

Toledo Weekly Blade, the great newspaper of the West. Regular price $1.

Gentlewoman Magazine, one of the most popular woman's publications, filled with special articles about the household, and stories by the best writers. Regular price 60 cents.

Valley Farmer, the best paper in the West for farmers and stockmen; established twelve years. Regular price 50 cents.

Regular price of the three publications is $2. We send all three a whole year for only **75 CENTS.** This combination includes something for every member of the family. You get all your next year's reading for less than a dollar. You don't need any others when you get these three. Offer is open to old as well as new subscribers. If your time is not out yet send your money anyway, and your subscription will be extended one year from date of expiration. Send at once. Address all orders

Valley Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

BATANGAS PROVINCE

Gen. Bell Actively Putting Down the Insurrection.

Manila, Dec. 16.—Gen. J. Franklin Bell has been exceedingly active in Batangas province, where he intends, by every means available, to stamp out the insurgents.

Lieut. Hennessy, of the Eighth infantry, together with one American scout and six Filipinos, captured an insurgent major, with 42 men, 22 rifles and 880 rounds of ammunition, without the loss of a man.

A number of captured documents and papers, now in the hands of Gen. Bell, implicate in the insurrection the presidente and other prominent natives of Lian, Batangas province.

Gen. Bell has notified the natives in Batangas that, on December 28, he proposes to concentrate them in the neighborhood of the towns. He will move their live stock, rice, etc., to within the limits of concentration. After that date, everything outside these limits will be confiscated.

The roads from Batangas and Laguna provinces are lined with a continuous stream of native men, women and children in carryalls, carts and mounted on carabaos, seeking safety from the horrors of war.

The column under Col. Theodore J. Wint, of the Sixth cavalry, is tireless in its operations against the insurgents, and has received high praise from the military authorities.

The insurgent Gen. Torres, who was found guilty by a military commission of ordering the assassination of an American corporal and condemned to be hanged, but whose sentence was disapproved by Gen. Chaffee, broke down when he was released. He said it was just that his life be spared, because he was innocent of the crime imputed to him. He has expressed his highest regard and warmest feelings for Gen. Chaffee, and his appreciation that the supreme military power in the Philippines is in the hands of such a man. Torres says he is submissive to the existing conditions.

Dinner at Manila.

Manila, Dec. 16.—Ninety American army and navy officers were present at a dinner given in honor of the officers of the British cruiser Endymion last night. Acting Civil Governor Wright, answering to "The Philippines," said he thought he had been too long in the islands to answer satisfactorily. He said he knew much more about the islands when he had been there but thirty days than he did now.

Philippine Posts.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The secretary of war has sent to the house committee on appropriations an estimate of $500,000 for the construction of barracks and other necessary buildings at the military post at Manila, P. I., and has asked that the appropriation be made immediately available. He has also sent in another estimate for $2,000,000 for posts in other parts of the Philippines.

MISS STONE'S CAPTORS IN WINTER QUARTERS

New York, Dec. 17.—A dispatch sent by Rev. Robert Thompson, director of the American Institute, to the Journal and Advertiser, dated at Samakov, Bulgaria, says:

"Every missionary, male and female, in Bulgaria and Turkey, is working strenuously for the release of Miss Stone.

"We want Miss Stone saved and our missions unsacrificed.

"I refuse to accept the death theory. There is not a shred of evidence favoring it. It is quite likely that Miss Stone and her captors have gone into comfortable winter quarters. Miss Stone is energetic, versatile and resourceful and she has doubtless succeeded in making friends of the brigands."

CUBA'S COMMERCE.

Washington, Dec. 16.—A comparative statement of the commerce of Cuba for the fiscal years 1901 and 1900, issued by the division of insular affairs, War department to-day, shows that the total value of merchandise imported during the fiscal year, 1901, was $65,050,141, as against $71,681,187 for 1900, and the total value of merchandise exported during 1901 was $63,115,821, as against $45,228,846 for 1900. This indicates a decrease of 9.3 per cent. in the value of imports and an increase of 39.5 per cent. in the value of exports.

The value of imports of merchandise from the several countries respectively during the fiscal year 1901 was as follows: United States, $28,078,702, a decrease of 6.7-10 per cent.; United Kingdom, $9,280,949, decrease 22 4-10 per cent. Germany, $3,403,031, increase 29 4-10 per cent.; France, $2,922,829, decrease 18 8-10 per cent.; Spain, $9,538,045, decrease 13 4-10 per cent.; other countries, $11,828,585, decrease 4 6-10 per cent.

The value of exports of merchandise to the several countries respectively during the fiscal year 1901 was as follows: United States, $45,497,468, an increase of 21 4-10 per cent.; United Kingdom, $5,871,717, increase 34 9-10 per cent.; Germany, $6,720,480, increase 192 6-10 per cent.; France, $1,402,465, increase 32 4-10 per cent.; Spain, $579,302, decrease 29 2-10 per cent.; other countries, $3,044,389, increase 52 9-10 per cent.

Miss Hay's Nuptials.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The marriage of Miss Helen Hay, daughter of the secretary of state, and Mr. Payne Whitney of New York, will occur Thursday, February 6, at the church of the Covenant in this city. Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, the pastor of the church, will officiate, assisted by two visiting clergymen. About six hundred invitations will be issued.

For South Africa.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 13.—The nine hundred mounted infantrymen, recently recruited in the Dominion for service in South Africa, will sail from Halifax on January 10.

TO OUST MARCONI.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company Fears His Invention.

St. John's, N. F., Dec. 17.—On returning here from Cape Spear last night Marconi was served with legal documents from the solicitors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. These notify him that the said company possesses a monopoly of the telegraph business within Newfoundland and its dependencies and demand that he cease his experiments and remove his apparatus forthwith; otherwise the company will apply to the supreme court for an injunction restraining him from further trials.

Marconi has not yet decided what course of action he will take in the matter. But he regards this action on the part of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company as the best proof of the importance of his new discovery.

Ignore the Protest.

St. John's, N. F., Dec. 17.—Governor Boyle, Premier Bond and the members of the Newfoundland cabinet, as this dispatch is sent are at Signal Hall inspecting the Marconi apparatus.

A representative of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company visited the government to protest against the proposed official visit in view of the company's legal action.

The governor and cabinet decided to meet Signor Marconi.

PHILIPPINE IMPORTS

For Ten Months Amount to $31,86,953--Only $222,797 Was Dutiable.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The prominence given to the commerce between the United States and the Philippine Islands through the recent decision of the supreme court and the necessity for legislation on that subject lends especial interest to some figures prepared by the treasury bureau of statistics relative to the present imports from the Philippines and the constant demands of the United States upon the tropics for articles of daily requirement.

These figures show that the total value of imports from the Philippines in the 10 months ending with October, 1901, were $3,186,953. Of that sum only $22,797 was dutiable. Of the dutiable imports $18,159 represented the value of sugar. Of the free importations $2,845,771 was Manila hemp and all other free articles $18,385.

The importation of hemp from the Philippines in 1901 was a large reduction, compared with the corresponding months of 1900, due in part to the small production of hemp in the islands during the crop year of 1900, and in part to a great reduction in price. In the 10 months of 1900 ending with October 27,996 tons of Manila hemp imported was valued at $5,225,2[illegible], and in the same months of 1901 20,579 tons of hemp imported from the Islands was valued at but $2,845,771, the decrease in price thus being from $187 in 1900 to $[illegible] per ton in 1901 for the period under consideration.

PRISON CAMPS

Fearful Death Rate Among the Boers There Imprisoned.

London, Dec. 14.—The delay in the publication of the October and November returns from the concentration camps, which were issued to-day, was apparently due to the government's desire to accompany the announcement of the pitiably high death rate with some kind of official explanation. The Blue Book, issued to-day, shows 3,156 deaths of whites in October, of which number 2,633 were children, and 2,807 deaths of whites in November, of which 2,27[illegible] were children. This makes the total number of deaths for the last six months 13,941, or a death rate approximating 253 per year per thousand. Among the colored persons there were 1,308 deaths in two months.

The Blue Book contains the government's plans for breaking up the camps, as recently outlined in the speeches of the war secretary, Mr. Brodrick.

GALVESTON'S DEBT.

New York, Dec. 12.—A conference will be held in this city on Dec. 17 of Galveston's bondholders to discuss what steps are necessary to meet Galveston's financial difficulties, says the Journal of Commerce. Galveston has failed to pay interest on some of its bonds and the default was made on Dec. 1, when the city was unable to meet the interest on the 40-year limited debt bonds of 1881. A committee representing the city of Galveston will be present at the conference.

Since the storm the amount paid out in interest to bondholders was $160,000, in addition to this about $40,000 in bonds were retired. This is the statement of the representatives of a city which sustained a loss of thousands of lives and property losses estimated at about $17,000,000. Realizing several months ago that the city could not meet its indebtedness an effort was made to fund the debt at a lower rate of interest and legislation looking to this end was secured. Resulting from this was the opening of negotiations with the bondholders and a proposition submitted to them. The result of this proposition was the reply from a representative of the bondholders holding out no hope of a reduction of interest, but only a postponement and this only in case it was absolutely necessary.

G. A. R. Encampment.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—Members of the executive committee of the national council of the Grand Army of the Republic, at a meeting here last night, decided to hold the next annual meeting of the organization at Washington. It has been decided that the encampment will be held in the fall, although the exact date will not be selected until some time to-day.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Dec. 14.—"It is most fortunate that the vagaries of speculation are not always deleterious to legitimate business. Railway stocks fell sharply, yet full returns for November show that in the same month were 11.5 per cent greater than in the same month last year and 18.1 per cent over those of 1899. Industrial and traction shares were even more violently disturbed, yet the manufacturing plants of the nation were never more fully occupied.

"Numerous labor controversies have been settled, and the rate of wages is at the highest point ever attained. Retail distribution is of massive proportions with dealings in holiday goods the conspicuous feature. This class of business so far surpasses all previous records that alone give an unmistakable indication of the nation's prosperity, even if other definite measures were not available.

"Conditions in the leading industry are still more strikingly promising. Despite the full engagement of the most of the steel mills well into next year, the week has brought a large amount of new business, particularly in a railway equipment. Stability of prices continues the best feature, inflation being wisely prevented by controlling interest.

"Reports from the great iron centers during the closing week of November dwelt on the scarcity of cars and motive power, implying that furnaces could not secure coke and were going out of blast, while pig iron could not be moved from the yards to the mill. Hence it was expected that the output should show a material decrease, while furnace stocks of iron were thought to be somewhat augmented. Instead, the Iron Age has issued a most encouraging report of 268 furnaces in blast on December 1, with a capacity of 324,761 tons weekly. Thus a new high record was attained under circumstances which appeared anything but propitious.

"It must be appreciated, however, that since the month opened there has been more interruption, and the present rate of yield is probably much lighter. Furnace stocks of pig iron decreased 49,789 tons during November to only 223,462 tons.

"Raw material in the textile industries has developed distinct firmness. Cotton not only retained the spasmodic gain that followed the government report, but made a further advance, and indications of continued strength attracted liberal purchases by spinners. The goods market is quiet, with no urgency to force sales, and prices of some lines are higher. Wool is readily taken at unchanged prices. Mills here are busy, and fall lines of overcoatings have opened satisfactorily.

"Leather is firmer, but shoe manufacturers are unable to secure commensurate gains because some shops have contracts for material at old prices and are able to hold quotations to jobbers at former figures.

"Western grain producers and dealers have expressed great faith in the future of prices, many announcing their intention to hold supplies until spring, when the scarcity would be marked and quotations reach a more profitable point. Speculative operations, as usual, anticipated this tendency of legitimate business and inaugurated a vigorous campaign. The upward movement of option prices culminated on Monday, when May deliveries at this city commanded 88¾c.

"Exports of wheat, including flour, from all ports of the United States were 8,643,611 bushels during the last two weeks, against 7,517,205 bushels last year and 7,362,279 bushels two years ago. Fancy prices have not yet materially restricted foreign buying, but there is evidence that Western holders are being tempted to part with their supplies. In two weeks interior receipts have been 14,787,817 bushels, against 10,844,83[illegible] bushels last year and 8,973,725 bushels two years ago.

"Corn at 73½c was a new high price for nearly a decade, exceeding the price of a year ago by 60 per cent, and approaching close to the quotation commanded by the wheat last year when the yield was short. Naturally, exports are insignificant, from Atlantic ports for two weeks amounting to but 586,018 bushels, against 10,439,551 bushels last year.

"Failures for the week numbered 278 in the United States, against 240 last year, and 17 in Canada, against 26 last year."

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Dec. 17.—Close—Wheat—After a day of small rallies and set-backs and a light trade, the market made a good advance shortly before the close. This was caused by a desire of the shorts to cover. In the whole it has been a good day for the bulls. May shows a net gain of 1½c. Extreme dullness marked the opening. Cables came weak and lower, reflecting our market of yesterday, and influenced a lower start here. May was off 1½c while cash and December showed a loss of 1½c. Other markets were also dull and weak with the exception of New York, which reported some foreign demand. An advance and some local demand gave prices a boost up to last night's close. Local receipts still small; only 3 cars. Northwestern receipts were comparatively a little better. Primaries fell below last year. Bradstreet's estimates an increase of 2,000,000 bushels in the world's visible.

Corn responded to the strength that was shown by wheat late in the session, and also closed strong and ½c higher. The start was dull and lower. Cables were off and gave an easier feeling, but no selling pressure appeared.

Oats—Trading in this grain was at a standstill, what little interest there was in the market seemed to be centered in wheat and corn. The opening was dull and lower. Later in the day the market responded slightly to wheat and corn, and May closed ⅛c higher.

Clover—Firm and a trifle higher. Receipts, 100 bags; shipments, 415 bags. Estimated for to-morrow, 200 bags.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—December, 68¾; May, 68¾.

Oats—December, 45; May, 45¼.

Clover Seed—December, $5.75; May, $5.85.

Following are the quotations at the close from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today Dec. 16 Close.
Cash	83½	84½	82½	84½	84
Dec.	83½	84½	82½	84½	84
May	84¾	85½	84¼	85¼	84

CHICAGO

Wheat—					
Dec.	75¼	75⅞-⅝	75¼	75⅞-76	75⅛-¼
May	78¼	80⅛	78¼	79⅞-80	79⅛-¼
July	79⅛	80⅝	79⅛	79⅞-80	79⅛
Corn—					
Dec.	63⅜	64¼	63⅝	64	63¼
May	66½	67⅝	66¼	67⅝-¾	66⅝-¾
July	66⅛	67⅛	66⅛	66⅞	66⅜
Oats—					
Dec.	44⅛	44⅝	44⅛	44⅞	44⅝
May	44⅞	45¾	44⅞	45¼-⅜	44⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec.	82⅛	82¾	82⅛	82¾	82⅝
May	84¼-⅜	85	84¼	84⅞	84¼
Corn—					
Dec.	70	70⅝	70	70¼	70
May	70⅜	71⅛	70⅜	71	70½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					